The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 722 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

		May			June.
Leave	Bombay	24	Leave	Negapatam	3
,,	Carwar	25	,,	Madras	6
,,	Narrakal	28	,,	Coconada	8
,,	Tuticorin	29	,,	Vizagapatam	9
,,	Colombo	30	,,	Bimlipatam	9
,,	Galle	31	,,	Gopalpore	10
			Arrive	Calcutta	12

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Leave	Bombay	Saturday.	Leave	Narrakel	Friday.
,,	Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,,	Beypore	Saturday.
,,	Malwan	,,	,,	Calicut	,,
,,	Vingorla	,,	,,	Tellicherry	,,
,,	Goa	Monday.	,,	Cannanore	,,
,,	Carwar	,,	,,	Mangalore	Sunday.
,,	Compta	,,	,,	Compta	Monday.
,,	Mangalore	Tuesday.	,,	Carwar	,,
,,	Cannanore	Wednesday.	,,	Goa	Tuesday.
,,	Tellicherry	,,	,,	Vingorla	,,
,,	Calicut	,,	,,	Malwan	,,
,,	Beypore	,,	,,	Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive	Narrakel	Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain DREWITZ, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 16th May, 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. WARD, Commander.

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

MESSRS. GEO. LOCKHART & Co., Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THE VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of MAY.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain ROLAND, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £46; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS	£55
SECOND CLASS	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent W. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain BENICH, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 15th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
FIRST CLASS ...£13 | SECOND CLASS ...£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.
REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head. SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., FIRST CLASS, £4-10; SECOND CLASS, £2-5. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (NOT INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT):—FIRST CLASS, £53; SECOND CLASS, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co, and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Suez,	First Class	£ 40	Second Class	£ 23
To Liverpool	do.	£ 60	Do. do.	£ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, SANDERSON, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

This ship will have a Stewardess on board.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. BAKER, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LONDON.

CALLING AT HAVRE, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, ALEXANDER DEUCHARD, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE,—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROKEBY HALL, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain RICHARDS without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CASSANDRA, J. PETERS, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)

THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. ELMSLIE, Commander, will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 13th May 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SARAH ANDERSON, Captain SHARP, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain SHARP will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Sharp, ship Sarah Anderson.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The THIRD of the NEW SERIES of CONCERTS, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, WILL BE GIVEN in the Boys' School-room, Sonapore, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., commencing at 8-30 P.M.

Full particulars of the programme will be published in a DAY or TWO.

JUBBULPORE SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—TENTS.—On account of the great demand for TENTS made at this Institution, the Superintendent requests the favour of intending purchasers kindly sending their orders as early as possible, so as to allow of their being executed by the required time.

Revised Price Lists furnished on application to the Superintendent.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—We hereby call in all Creditors of the Company to FILE their CLAIMS with us on or before the 18th day of June 1870, that the same may be examined and adjusted if found correct. No Claims will be entertained unless filed on or before that day.

W. G. HALL,
JAS. MELVILLE, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th May 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, held on the 17th May 1870, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS, which had previously been proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 28th April 1870, WERE CONFIRMED by an unanimous vote of the Shareholders present:—

1st. That the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That W. G. Hall and James Melville, Esqs., be appointed Liquidators and their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

3rd. That the Liquidators of the Company be and they are hereby authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and good-will of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, to the Mofussil Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 1899 shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, in such last-mentioned Company, with the sum of Rs. 350 paid up or credited on each of said last-mentioned shares, the said Mofussil Company, Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements, and obligations of the said Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited.

4. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidators to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866.

JAMES G. SMITH, Chairman.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PURSHOTUM MEGJEE, adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the affidavit of Joseph Jefferson, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Bombay under the name and firm of Jefferson, Campbell, & Co., was filed in this Honorable Court on the Second day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, and whereas the said Purshotum Megjee has been this day duly adjudged Insolvent under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one, it is ordered that the said adjudged Insolvent do, within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this Sixteenth day of May 1870.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of May 1870.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (Limited).

HUSSONBHOY EBRAHIM and DAVIDASS MOORLIDHURDASS, Assignees of the abovenamed Company.

Upon reading the resignation of TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDRA, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and and upon hearing Mr. W. H. Thacker, of the firm of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, Attorneys to the abovenamed Assignees, I do order that the said Trimbuckrao Ramchundra be permitted to resign the Liquidatorship of the abovenamed Company; and I do further Order that HUSSONBHOY MOOSSA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator of the said Company in the place and room of the said Trimbuckrao Ramchundra, resigned, and that the said Trimbuckrao Ramchundra do deliver all the Books of Accounts, Documents, Papers, Vouchers, Furnitures, &c., in his custody, power and possession, belonging to the said Company, to the said Hussonbhoy Moossa; and I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and in the Bombay local papers.—Dated this 17th day of May 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

TO MESSES.

A. Kent's Patent
KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE
with prepared Emery. Price moderate. Apply to
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH,
in stone jars.
J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SMALL ARMS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are Agents for the following Manufacturers of Small Arms, and will be happy to receive and forward Orders for their weapons. Payment on delivery of the Orders in India:—

ALEXANDER HENRY, of Edinburgh.
ALFRED LANCASTER, of South Audley Street, London.
J. D. DOUGAL, of London.

CONSIGNED BY ALFRED LANCASTER, AND NOW AVAILABLE.

BEST PATENT REBOUNDING PISTON-STRIKER CENTRAL-FIRE DOUBLE GUNS, in cases, complete	Rs. 550
BEST PATENT DOUBLE-PIN GUNS, in cases, complete	,, 550

*** Manufactured expressly for this Agency.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are sole Agents for this unrivalled Filter.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

ADVANTAGES.

1. The most impure waters are deprived of colour, taste, and odour.
2. Chemically dissolved organic matter, such as peat and decayed vegetation, are converted into carbonic acid.
3. Deleterious gasses are neutralized.
4. Water filtered through magnetic carbide has no action on lead.
5. Animal and vegetable life cannot exist in water filtered thus.
6. Water in passing through this filter is deprived of iron, sulphur, and even arsenics, should they exist in solution.
7. The hardness of chalk waters is greatly reduced.
8. It never looses its filtering and purifying powers, but after ten years constant use it has been found equally powerful as when first used.

The extraordinary Purifying properties of the Magnetic Carbide as applied in SPENCER'S MAGNETIC CARBIDE FILTER, can be appreciated by those only who have tested it. A gentleman from Goolburga writes—"The Magnetic Filter which you lately forwarded exceeds our most sanguine expectations."

NOTE.—THE STOCK OF NO. 1 IS ENTIRELY EXHAUSTED, BUT AN INVOICE IS SHORTLY EXPECTED, AND ORDERS CAN BE REGISTERED IN THE MEANTIME.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO LET, a Large, Dry, and Airy ROOM, suitable for a Shop or Godown, under "The Jerusalem," corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row.

MRS. COWEN.

NOTICES.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London W.

NOTICES.

MR. JAMES LINSEY WILLCOX is authorised to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

16th May 1870. COUPLAND & Co.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at his Office, at Tanna, up to noon, the 20th of May 1870, for the REPAIRS of ROADS, TANKS, WELLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c., in the several Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate.

Plans and Specifications can be seen, and all further information obtained, on personal application during Office hours.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 3rd May 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1 10s. per share, being at the rate of Twelve per Cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half year ending 31st December last, WILL BE PAID at this Office to Shareholders in India on and after the 19th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS at this Agency will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20TH INSTANT, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company beg to intimate that they are now prepared to receive applications for Assurances on the Reduced Scale of Rates specially prepared for Policy-holders of the Indian Branch of the Albert Company. Particulars as to the rates of Premium, &c., to be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

P.S.—Dr. SYDNEY SMITH is the Medical Referee for the Company in Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 69 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WILLIAM CASTELLAN DRYSDALE, Esquire, who died at Dunbar, in the County of Haddington, in North Britain, and of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 31st day of May 1835, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE and GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said William Castellan Drysdale are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 4th day of June next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said William Castellan Drysdale without reference to Claims of which they shall not have Notice.—Dated this 4th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WALTER FERGUS ANDERSON, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Bombay, Native Infantry, who died at No. 54 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 1st day of August 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Walter Fergus Anderson are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 4th day of June next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Walter Fergus Anderson without reference to Claims of which he shall not have Notice.—Dated this 4th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	,, 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	,, 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as.

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, LOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. being old established Wine Merchants, and having long experience of the requirements of Indian Consumers, are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all.

Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

These are now all imported via the SUEZ CANAL.

CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry, Magnums	Rs. 74 0
Do. Quarts	36 0
Fine Sparkling do.	32 0
Good do. do.	27 0
The above in Pints, at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8.	
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36 0
Muscatel	32 0
Pints at Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 17-8.	
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36 0
Do. do. Pints	19 8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	17 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN—Red	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS—Red	26 0	...
MACON—Red	21 0	...
CHABLIS—White	22 0	...

BORDEAUX—LABELLED AND BRANDED.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
MEDOC—(Cantenac),	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	...

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	...

SPIRITS—CAPSULED AND LABELLED.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	11

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC: very Superior Old Pale, per dozen Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

JUST LANDED.—CUTLER'S R. S. PORT; a really good Wine, per dozen Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies.

Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. DRAYTON and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by THE LONDON and BURTON Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	,,
Ditto two Stars	24	,,
Ditto three Stars	29	,,
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17	per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18	per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15	,,
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8	,,
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	,,
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0	,,

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	,,	qts	,, 9 0
Do (old)	,,	qts	,, 10 8
Do do	,,	pts	,, 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	,,	qts	,, 12 0
Do ditto	,,	pts	,, 7 0
St. Julien do	,,	qts	,, 13 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			,, 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars ***	per doz.	Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do **	,,	,, 24 0
Do 1 do *	,,	,, 21 0
Martell's	,,	,, 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	,,	qts	,, 30 0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	,,	pts	,, 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	,,	pts	,, 15 0
Maraschino	,,	pts	,, 8 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	,,	qts	,, 5 0
Do do do	,,	pts	,, 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	,,	qts	,, 15 0
Do do	,,	pts	,, 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	CHATEAU Y'QUEM, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—PAYNE'S Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.
,, 12 ,, Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Just arrived in prime condition.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED.

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

MESSRS. THOMAS DUNKIN & SONS' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac,	in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux	,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac	,, Do.	,, 16	,,

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at ,, 14 ,,

AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at Rs. 30 ,,
Pints in 2 ,, ,, 16 ,,

MESSRS. ROBB MOORE & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liabl to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders fro Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS,

BY EVERY MAIL.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

Newspapers, direct to addresses through the Post.

CHEAP READING.

THE SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.

Price One Rupee Four Annas per Volume.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST POPULAR WORKS PUBLISHED, WELL PRINTED IN CLEAR, READABLE TYPE, ON GOOD PAPER, AND STRONGLY BOUND.

Containing the writings of the most popular Authors of the day

Admirably adapted for Travellers and for all opportunities of Leisure. Lists of the Books composing the Series can be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE,

OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures
SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders	All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.
Twelve White-papered Powders	
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders	

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

FOR CASH ONLY.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	13
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	3
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers, small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	3
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	12

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs.		Rs.
Large Selection on hand of various sizes and patterns, from	5	to	25
Magnifying Glasses for examining Photographs and other works of Art	2	to	18

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2¼ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	22
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."	
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	30
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8¼ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	48
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	12

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 375 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

RATES for Shares nearly the same. There was inquiry for Elphinstone Land stock receipts at Rs. Rs. 96½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	6 7½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	20½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	233½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	131½
30,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	775
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,860
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,845
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,350
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,600	1,500	135 pe	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	190
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	640
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh	100

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,185
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	340

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725 nl.
250	3,330	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	590
...	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
250	500	all	93do.	Do. New	505
250	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	9 0
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	400
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,500	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
5	8½	...	Do. China	6⅞
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...		East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	8
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106⅞
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Paske, Surgeon, Medical Establishment, on furlough, from Mirzapore.

Sandham de Salis, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Sexton, Captain, Assistant Quarter Master General, on leave, to Matheran.

Baynsford, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Parker, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Sandham de Salis, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 16s. 0d.	
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Sea Bird	Martin	Calcutta, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Cordova (s)	William	Liverpool.
	Elizabeth	Owen	Kurrachee.
	Iron Duke	Parry	Liverpool.
	Emma Ash (s)	Parker	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Kate Gregory, Lorenzen, to Moulmein.

Ship Louisa Fletcher, Tucker, to Liverpool.

Barque Margaret Pugh, Jones, to Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.

Ship Queen, to Liverpool.

Ship Sir Charles Napier, to Liverpool.

Ship Trevanion, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
13	Trudel	Mess	Yokohama, March 18

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Mooltan (s)	King	Calcutta

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on May 23.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

LANGE—NONEY—May 2nd, at the Baptist Chapel, Monghyr, by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Charles E. Lange, Esq., of Aix-la-Chapelle, son of the late General Robert Lange, Prussian Army, to Charlotte Priscilla Noney, daughter of Mr. W. H. Noney, and grand-daughter of W. Noney, Esq., late Principal Sudder Ameen of Purneah.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

LOCH—May 11th, at the Adyar, the wife of J. C. Loch, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

JAMES—May 4th, at Jhansie, the wife of Mr. W. R. N. James, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

QUARRY—RIES—May 7th, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev. W. Rotton, Fredk. W. Quarry, Pleader, to Louisa Jeanne, daughter of George Ries, of Geneva.

DEATHS.

BOWCROFT—May 8th, at Mussoorie, of teething fever, Arthur Woodford, child of Major G. C. Bowcroft, B. S. C., 35th Regiment N.I.

JAMES—May 9th, at Jhansie, the infant son of Mr. W. R. N. James, aged 5 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

SOME of our contemporaries have expressed a fear that, through the opening of the Suez Canal, India will be more than ever liable to an irruption of Europeans whose presence would be by no means desirable. In former days, when it was firmly believed in England that the certain way of becoming rich was to go out to India, the opening of the Suez Canal would, without doubt, have given emigration eastwards a great impetus: the increased facilities of communication would have tempted many, and the Anglo-Indian population would have been materially increased thereby. But the days when the Pagoda tree was believed in have gone by. Though the ignorance still existing in England regarding India and Indian affairs in general is astounding, yet some little improvement has of late years been made, and, in trade matters particularly, more attention is being bestowed upon the possibility of utilizing Indian products.

As closely connected with, and acting upon commerce, the question of emigration to, and colonization of India has again been mooted. Some unhesitatingly condemn, while others express the most sanguine hopes of the beneficial results to be expected, from the settlement of any large number of Europeans in India. Climate, say the opponents, will at once and for ever settle the question; gradual acclimatization, say the supporters, is quite possible under the circumstances. For ourselves, leaving the question of climate quite out of the question, we agree with the *Pioneer* that if laborers are to come out here to dig and delve, plough and sow tea, they had much better stay at home; their calling will simply not pay: the "indigenous laborer is already here," he is totally devoid of all ambition, and can, and will work for a far less monthly salary than would enable a European to keep body and soul together, much less enrich himself. The difference in the way the work was done would not, we imagine, anything like compensate the employer for the higher wages he would have to give. Any attempt at colonization in India would, we are certain, turn out to be a lamentable failure in every way. Gentleman farming, however, might, nay—most probably would turn out differently. Efficient European supervision, by purely practical and steady men, would soon reimburse any one with a sufficient capital to start the concern. By supervision we do not mean that any individual possessed of sufficient health and practical knowledge could lease land, and at once start a flourishing farm after the English models: that has been tried times without number and has invariably failed. The owner would, in our opinion, have to be supported by a reliable and rather numerous staff, these would, in fact, be his supervisors, each in his different department, and would each be individually responsible to the chief for the due and proper completion of work in his charge. He could instruct and overlook the natives under him, and in doing so he would not only run less risk of falling a victim to the baneful influences of a tropical climate, but the profits of his department would sensibly improve from the influences which his superior training would be able to bring to bear on it. All our cultivated land in India is, we may take for granted, capable of vast improvement in skilful hands, and who can tell what results might accrue from more careful and scientific working of the fields. All this could not of course be expected at once. Europeans are ever too prone to rush into extremes; the more modern improvements in farming, the use of English implements, and the British modes of procedure would have to be very gradually introduced, but once completed we do not see why the results should not be as favorable as they are in other countries.

To fill such situations as we have described above, many fully qualified persons would, we have little doubt, emigrate to India, but the demand at present would be absolutely *nil*, and we must wait for some years before the full effect of rapid communication with Europe can become apparent. Pleasure-seekers, sportsmen, travellers, and such like, will, no doubt, avail themselves of the facilities of transit afforded by the Suez Canal, and we may, for some time to come at least, expect numberless visits from such gentry. Individuals with little or no character to care for may also invade our shores, but it is to be hoped the enforcement of the Vagrant Act, together with the application of a few more engines of the law, may serve to keep this class in check; their presence would be the source of much evil, and their doings would anything but add dignity to the British name; we have enough loafers out here at present, and would willingly be spared a fresh influx. Mechanics and agriculturalists, however, who come out not in search of, but to join some fixed appointments, certainly add their *quantum* towards developing the resources of the country, and thereby increasing its importance; and should the new canal lead, as it surely will, to the development and increase of trade, as well as to the refinement and civilization of the lower orders of the natives, it will at least have conferred a great public benefit on all. Without asserting that we could ever colonize India, we maintain that there are yet a vast amount of sources of industry still undeveloped in the country, and that Europeans can, if Europeans will, so cultivate and work on those sources that a new field will be opened up which will not only reimburse the workers, but greatly reduce the prices of articles of daily food which have risen so enormously within the last few years. We are not indulging in any Utopian theory, we are certain that living in India has become so expensive from our allowing the natives to help us instead of attempting to help ourselves. We are content to buy at the prices they fix, and we are obliged to be so, as we have no other means of supply, but that is no reason we should be willing to remain so; the remedy is in our own hands, and now the facilities for carrying that remedy out are so materially increased, it will surely be our own fault if we do not profit by them. Many articles of traffic at present managed entirely by natives could easily be taken in hand by Europeans, and that with benefit to the whole community. We hear a great deal now-a-days of what we ought to teach the native by example, but what with loafers on the one hand, and paid Government servants on the other, little or nothing is done in the way of proving to a prejudiced mind how, by forsaking the manner of culture and rude implements left him by his ancestors for generations past, and adopting the more modern and improved material, aided by practical and scientific knowledge combined, he may increase both his profits and his importance. That this can be done if rightly gone about, we are certain; that it ever will be, remains to be proved.

WE learn that His Highness the Rajah of Kolapoor will proceed to England by next mail steamer, accompanied by Captain E. W. West. His Highness is well fitted by his education to benefit by the trip, and we are certain he will enjoy it.

SURGEON-MAJOR G.G.W. MAITLAND, F.R.C.S.L., has been appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, *vice* Mahaffy, proceeded to Europe.

ASSISTANT SURGEON F. C. BARKER has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 9th instant, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, E. MAHAFFY, M.D. & C.B., has been granted furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

"IT has been decided," says the "Indian Daily News," "that the telegraph is to be placed under the Public Works Department, and not, as suggested, be amalgamated with the Post Office. It may admit of question whether this decision will add to the public confidence in the department."

"AMONGST the various rumours and speculations now rife in official quarters regarding the appointment of a successor to Colonel Norman, the Military Secretary to Government, who goes into the Executive Council *vice* Sir H. Durand, *on dit*" (we quote the "Indian Daily News") "that an officer from Bombay is likely to be appointed to succeed him."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Russia.

THE FALMOUTH AND GIBRALTAR CABLE.

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

The Malta shore end of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta telegraph cable was successfully laid to-day.

The annual report of the Chartered Mercantile Bank shows a profit of £73,927 sterling.

Via Red Sea.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 17TH MAY.

The Commons have adopted the Irish Land Bill with the exception of the clauses that were proposed after its introduction.

Earl Clarendon has signed the naturalisation treaty between England and America.

Several persons from Birmingham in possession of revolvers have been arrested on suspicion of Fenianism.

LONDON, 16TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The sum of £100,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The Pera from Southampton takes £20,000 in Gold for Bombay.

The Bombay mail of the 24th April was delivered in London to-day.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE P. and O. s.s. Mooltan, which reached Madras from Calcutta on the 12th inst., carried from Madras the following passengers:—

For Southampton—J. D. Robinson, Esq., Mrs. Robinson, child infant and native servant, Mr. Robt. Morris Messrs E. and C Howlcroft Mr. H. Smith, H. Chapman, Esq., James Oakes, Esq., child and native servant.

For Marseilles—Major-General Sir J. R. Smyth, Col. A. Stewart, Right Rev. Fred. Gell, D. D., and Miss Gell, N. A. Roupell, Esq., and J. B. Jones Esq.

For Suez—Genl. Chamberlain.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Government of India have directed that the expenses for working the Contagious Diseases Act in the town of Madras should, after the 1st of July next, be met in part by the Madras Municipality.

MR. JUSTICE KERNAN, the new Judge of the Madras High Court, is a Roman Catholic. His appointment at home is, we believe, regarded in the light of a bit of "justice to Ireland;" here we may at all events regard it as a welcome proof that religious disabilities are no longer considered in the appointment of our judges. The elevation of the late Mr. Justice Shee, who was also a Roman Catholic, to the English Bench, was a graceful though tardy recognition of the claims of Irish lawyers to take part in the administration of British justice.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Rangoon Contempt of Court case has not resulted in any excitement after all. It will be remembered that we stated the publisher of the local *Gazette* had been called upon to show cause why he should not be summoned. An apology was tendered to the Recorder, and there the matter ended. The memorandum of the Recorder, which roused the ire of the jury was thus:—"In my opinion the verdict was contrary to the evidence, and it has come to my knowledge since the trial that the foreman, Mr. Hotson, had a pecuniary interest in the result, Chick Khan, the 9th prisoner, being indebted to him to a considerable amount which he might have lost if the prisoner had been convicted." Pretty plain that. On receiving the remonstrance of the jury the Recorder admits his error in saying that Chick Khan was indebted to Mr. Hotson personally, though he is to the firm of which that gentleman is the agent, but adheres to the opinion that the verdict was contrary to the evidence.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROWLAND SMYTH, K.C.B., whose tour of service in command of the Centre Division of the Madras Army has just expired, leaves for England to-day (May 12). It would be absurd to say that he will be regretted, for probably no officer of his rank ever took so little pains to ingratiate himself by social courtesies with those under his command. Yet a very gallant officer did he prove himself in the Sutlej campaign, especially at Aliwal, where he captured eleven pieces of artillery, and was severely wounded. He has passed five years in Madras without a chance of adding to his laurels as a brave soldier; but had war threatened us in any quarter, the public could not have failed to have felt confidence in the courage of which he has given so many proofs. Like Lord Cardigan in some respects, Sir Rowland Smyth is just the man to execute another Balaklava charge. He already commands the 6th Dragoon Guards, and we may hear of him again some day should peace be disturbed in Europe, and England be embroiled in a war. His immediate predecessor in the command of the Centre Division returned to Madras as Commander-in-Chief. Sir Rowland Smyth may desire to follow such a good example. But there are many good reasons for Madras to hope that his military talents will find scope elsewhere. Besides it is highly probable that as Sir Rowland Smyth will be remembered as the last Major-General in command of the Centre Division, so General McCleverty will gain a little notoriety by being the last Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.—*Madras Mail.*

BOMBAY.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Ismael Peerbhoy and Sulliman Moosajee have been committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, on a charge of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking and theft.

EXECUTION.—We understand that Government have declined to interfere with the sentence of death passed on the Mussulman who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of the murder of a little girl. The execution has accordingly been fixed to take place on the morning of Friday first, at seven o'clock.

DROWNED.—On Monday a Coroner's inquest was held in 4th Marine Line, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of Eduljee Sorabjee, about fifteen years of age. The deceased got his father's permission for the purpose of going to bathe in the sea at Back Bay, and in bathing there was drowned. The jury found the death had been accidental.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Yesterday an inquest was held in the morgue, Camateepoora, regarding the death of a calasee, who was nicknamed "chakhta" (drunkard). He returned home drunk on Monday evening, and was heard making a noise in his room nearly all night. Yesterday morning he was found lying in the room quite dead. Verdict was given that he died from the effects of excessive drinking.

ASSAULT BY A SAILOR.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Hugh Nesbit, a seaman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting Frank Hughes, also a seaman, with a knife. About 8 P.M. on the 29th April the complainant was talking to a friend in the street, when the prisoner came behind and cut him. He was removed for treatment to the European General Hospital. The prisoner said in his defence that he was drunk and did not know what he did. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months.

ACTION OF DIVORCE.—An action of divorce came before Lord Jerviswoode in the Court of Session (Edinburgh) on Tuesday. The pursuer was Julia Matilda Grant or Ketchen, and the defender was James Ketchen, presently rising at Kingillie, Nairn, and captain in the 22nd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. Evidence was led, and Lord Jerviswoode took the case to avizandum. Mr. Lancaster was counsel for the pursuer; agents, Messrs H. and A. Inglis, W.S. Mr. Macdonald was counsel for the defender; agent, Mr. N. M. Campbell, S.S.C.—*Weekly Scotsman*, April 16.

THE DISCHARGE OF MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

YESTERDAY the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley gave decision regarding the application by Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy for an order of discharge under sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865. The application was made in Chambers on Tuesday, 10th inst., when Mr. Macpherson appeared in support of it. Mr. Anstey appeared for Laljee Motoomull (the creditor who lately made an unsuccessful application to the full Court) and stated some objections, after which Mr. Justice Bayley deferred judgment. Yesterday His Lordship found that the opposition was pertinacious and vexatious, granted the order of discharge, and ordered Laljee to pay the costs of his opposition.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—17TH MAY.

(Before Mr. R. H. SHOWELL.)

THEFT.—Gooddeen Esree and Chand Misree, charged with stealing seventy-one mangoes, value Rs. 12, the property of Dhondoo Soorlia, were sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks.

CRUELTY.—Shaik Cassim Mahomed, a cart-driver, charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, was fined ten rupees.

OBSTRUCTING A FOOT-PATH.—Rama Sucroo, a groom, was fined Rs. 2 for leading his horse upon a public footway at Duncan Road yesterday.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP FLEVO, 1,146 tons, Captain G. C. Strootman, arrived on the 16th inst. from Newcastle with a cargo of coals.

THE SHIP SEA BIRD, 332 tons, Captain G. J. Martin, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Westminster and barque Snowdon on the 20th April in lat. 10-42 N., long. 72-42 E.

THE S.S. EMMA ASH, Captain J. C. Parker, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the following passengers:—Mr. Chippingdeill and Mr. Robertson.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 9th May, to Saturday, 14th May, 1870

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,750	4	0
House Rate	8,138	9	9
Municipal Certificate Tax	500	0	0
Police Rate	1,514	10	7
Lighting do.	4,488	11	11
Water do.	9,082	9	3
Halalcore Cess	4,908	0	6
Market Fees	1,924	7	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	345	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,233	9	1
Fines and Penalties	208	1	0
Town Duties	15,777	5	8
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	3,900	0	0
Total Rs.	59,771	12	9

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE COLABA CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can any of your many readers inform me as to the cause of the water being turned off from the Colaba Cemetery, since which event the trees surrounding the ground have all become parched and dried up for want of this necessary nourishment? A good many of the Bombay public are, I am sure, much interested in this matter, and would be glad to see the spot where some of their dearest friends and relatives are lying looking fresh and verdant. A good many gentlemen, in fact, I know are at present put to the expense of hiring and paying for this element to support the trees around the graves. The Municipality do not seem to think it a waste in deluging the roads and otherwise wasting it; and I consider it would be a great boon to those interested, and, in fact, the public at large, to spare some of this water to freshen the spot where some of their dearest relatives sleep their last sleep.

It strikes me that there must be a deficiency of water in Bombay when they cannot spare a little for a few hours to water these trees. There are two tanks already in the compound, and if they were filled every morning and then the water turned off for the remaining portion of the day it would amply suffice for this purpose and satisfy all concerned.

Bombay, Fort, 17th May. W. H. L.

IN the year 1854, Mr. John Carden, an Irish gentleman of property, was sentenced to two years' penal servitude for an organized attempt to carry off by violence a certain Miss Arbuthnot. Mr. Charles Vinter was yesterday (April 21) fined five pounds for a piece of rough horseplay, which was very like a burlesque of the famous Irish abduction case. According to the statement of Miss Elizabeth Humphreys, she was walking on Monday in the Wick-road with two friends, when the prisoner jumped out of a four-wheeled cab, seized her by the waist, lifted her off the ground, and drove away with her from St. Augustine's Church to the Mitford Castle. The prisoner, by way of defence impugns the young lady's evidence, if not her character, and asserts that she asked him to give her a ride. The case was entirely devoid of any serious features, and Mr. Newton aptly characterized it as a stupid frolic. We agree with the worthy magistrate that if a young lady uses all her strength it is more than a man can do to lift her off her legs and put her into a four-wheeled cab. We incline to the ungallant suspicion that Miss Humphreys was not altogether an unwilling victim, and that her indignation only arose when she found that she could not have a ride without a kiss. Five pounds for what in Canada are known as "sleighing rights," is, however, pretty dear; and no doubt the baffled abductor will think twice before he ventures a second time to carry off a young lady in a four-wheeled cab, at mid-day, and in a crowded thoroughfare.—*Daily News.*

IT would seem that the Army and Navy are very healthy professions. Out of 876 general officers of the British and Indian army who were alive on the 1st of January last, eight had seen seventy years of active service. There are, we take it, but few professions in which one man in every hundred sees seventy years of work without retiring. But the army is in this respect far behind the navy. Out of 307 admirals who were alive at the same date, no fewer than 26, or nearly nine per cent., had served before the year 1800. These figures seem at first sight bewildering. There are, however, certain modifying circumstances to be taken into account. Men enter the army and navy at a very early age, and the service which they see is, as a rule, calculated to prolong life rather than to shorten it. Plenty of out-door exercise, or long cruising in blue water, is a very different thing from attendance in London hospitals, or pleading in a crowded and ill-ventilated court. As for the superior longevity of the navy, it may be easily accounted for by the fact that our navy has seen but little hard fighting since the days of Nelson, while the army has in the same time had a fair share of sharp work. Perhaps, too, it ought to be remembered that a man who has sufficient vitality to become a general or an admiral will probably live for many years after his promotion. The judges are commonly held to be all but immortal—the explanation being that none but robust and healthy men ever live through the toilsome road which has to be travelled before the bench is reached. Men who could survive such an ordeal would probably live to a ripe old age, whether they were judges or not; and of generals and admirals it would seem that the same rule holds good.—*Daily News*, April 19.

CASE OF ALLEGED CHEATING BY PERSONATION IN GOOZERAT.

A CASE of considerable importance has occupied the public attention of the native portion of the community in Goozerat and Kattyawar for some months past, in which a number of people connected with the family of one Bhugvutsingjee, the late Thakore of the talooka of Koth, were the defendants. It appeared that on the death of the Thakore of Koth, whose revenue was about 1½ lacs a year, the next heir to the talooka, in the absence of male issue of Bhugvutsingjee, was the Thakore of Koer, whose income was only Rs. 15,000 a year.

At the time of Bhugvutsingjee's death there is every reason to believe that one of his wives or ranees was pregnant, such having been stated by him to Mr. Richey, the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, in the month of October last to be the fact. After his death, at the beginning of November last, the Koer family seem informally to have told Mr. Richey that the ranee's pregnancy was feigned for the purpose of introducing a supposititious son, and so ousting them from their rightful inheritance. Pressed by the Koer people, Mr. Richey obtained the sanction of the Government of Bombay to an enquiry being made as to the truth or falsehood of the alleged pregnancy, but at the same time he was cautioned in so delicate a matter to be very careful and do nothing which would be likely to hurt the feelings of the lady or cause a public scandal. Armed with this moderate sanction, Mr. Richey, on the 23rd November last, surrounded the durbar at Koth with police sepoys, and himself went inside to the neighbourhood of the zenana, accompanied by an inspector of police, two ladies from the durbar of Koer, and a European midwife, and insisted upon the ranee allowing an examination of her person for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was pregnant or not. The ranee's brother, Kessarising, at first objected, but, on Mr. Richey telling him it was a private investigation and that if he did not choose to have it so he could have a magisterial examination, he and his sister made no further opposition. The Koer ladies and the midwife then entered the zenana and the examination was then made by the midwife, but as soon as it was found that the lady examined was really pregnant the two Koer ladies (who were the mother of the claimant of the Koth estates and her co-wife) said that it was not the ranee who had been examined. The faces of the other ladies of the zenana were then inspected, and one who was not pregnant pointed out by the Koer ladies as the real ranee. These facts were reported to Mr. Richey and the inspector of police, who were outside. On the strength of this report the ranee, named Roopaliba, her mother, Naniba, Kessarising and one Agarsing were charged, together with one Goolal, with attempting to cheat by personation, by substituting at the said examination the said Goolal, the wife of the village bhisteee, for Roopaliba, and with abetting such attempt. The charge was investigated by Mr. Johns, assistant collector and full-power magistrate at Ahmedabad, Dolkar and Bagodra, at various times during the month of March last, and he would finally have disposed of the case, but by the recommendation of the High Court on the petition of Roopaliba and Kessarising it was committed by him on the 30th April for trial before the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, Mr. Coghlan, at the Sessions which commenced on the 2nd May.

At the trial before the Sessions Court, Mr. Cooper, barrister, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling, barrister, who had been in the case from the commencement, defended the accused. The two Koer ladies swore most positively to the personation, and to the fact that Goolal was the person who personated the same, but their evidence as to Goolal was contradicted by that of the midwife, who not only stated that Goolal was not the woman she had examined and found pregnant, but further said that she had never seen Goolal on the day of the investigation. The evidence of the Koer ladies on this point was attempted to be supported by that of one Lal Mustoo, a discharged servant of the Koth durbar, who said that on the day of the investigation, just before Mr. Richey arrived, he had been sent by Agarsing to fetch, and did bring, Goolal to the durbar; but a witness, who was called to confirm him, stated that the occasion when he saw Lal Mustoo calling Goolal was not the day when Mr. Richey came to the village of Koth, but about ten days afterwards. The evidence also showed that a son was alleged to have been born to Roopaliba about the middle of January, and it was attempted to be shown by the testimony of Lal Mustoo that the child was not really Roopaliba's, but had been brought into the durbar in the night time, and that in the early morning the drums had been beaten and proclamation made that a son was born; but the evidence as to the introduction of the child entirely broke down. It was elicited in the course of the case (which lasted five days) in cross-examination, that Mr. Richey had immediately on the death of the Thakore Bhugvutsingjee attached and placed guards over all his property—had attached villages especially assigned for the maintenance of Roopaliba, because she was spending money in a way of which he did not approve—and had ordered her to cease obtaining grain and other articles on the credit of the durbar, although the talooka was not under his care as Talookdaree Settlement Officer, under Bombay Act VI of 1862, the debts chargeable on the talooka having been paid and the talooka released some years back. It further appeared that Mr. Richey had given written orders to Kessarising and others to leave the talooka and not come there again, no charge having been made against them, and had written to one Dulsookram, the present agent of Roopaliba, that he ought not to enter her service as he was too good a man for it, and that if he did it would be his own fault if he was inconvenienced by anything which any Government servant might do. Mr. Richey had also increased the number of guards round the durbar just before the expected time of the birth so as to prevent any fraud being carried out, and after the birth of the child had caused an information to be sworn before him that there were rumours of a false child having been brought into the durbar and thereon issued a search warrant for the production of the child before him. This warrant was executed in the zenana, and the child was produced to him while standing outside.

All the three assessors concurred in acquitting Goolal and Agarsing, and two were for acquitting all the prisoners, while the third would have convicted Roopaliba, Naniba and Kessarising. The Sessions Judge, Mr. Coghlan, acquitted all the prisoners and said that he did not believe Goolal was connected with the matter at all, and that the evidence respecting her had entirely broken down. That the Koer ladies were interested in sustaining the charge to the extent of a lac and a half and were as likely to perpetrate a fraud as to detect it, and it was on their evidence principall that the identification rested, as it was evident that the midwife was mistaken in the identity either of Goolal or of Roopaliba; and looking at all the circumstances of the case as presented by the prosecution, it was quite as likely, if not more so, that the son which was afterwards born was Roopaliba's, as not. Mr. Coghlan further said that he did not know under what law the Government made the order for the investigation, but whether legal or not, it was a very moderate one and did not in any way warrant Mr. Richey in proceeding in the very high-handed mode in which he had conducted this investigation.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th May, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, private, 16th May, 5-36 P.M., via Russia, private, 17th May, 1-10 P.M. From Europe, via Turkey, private, 16th May, 6-25 P.M., via Russia, private, 17th May 11-40 A.M. America via Russia, 17th May 3-15 A.M. California, via Russia, 17th May, 5-50 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 17th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south west, thermometer 91.

CARWAR, 17th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind light airs, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97.

CANNANORE, 17th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 84, barometer 29·965.

TUTICORIN, 17th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·88.

MANGALORE, 17th May, 1 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 88.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—17TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 16th May, 4-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours 3 minutes.

Via Russia, 16th May, 6-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 10 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 8-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 16th May, 6-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 23 minutes.

Via Russia, 16th May, 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 19 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 28 minutes.

America, via Russia, 17th May, 5-50 A.M., American time. Time in transit 1 hour 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	3	36	0	8
,, Calcutta	13	5	2	55
,, Madras	2	55	1	27
,, Galle	15	9	4	57

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

LIFE OF ZOROASTER.

II.

OUR age is an age of progress. All things that we see around us being effects, the causes of these effects are vigorously sought after. Knowledge is increasing, sciences and arts are multiplying, and as a consequence of this enlightenment and progress throughout the civilized world, men cannot be imposed upon by unsound reasoning or inconclusive argument, but are, on the contrary, inclined to disbelieve anything that rests on meagre testimony, or that cannot be clearly demonstrated. Before going deep into the events of the life of Zoroaster, it is first of all necessary to prove whether or not such a being ever existed. No man will take the trouble to read a long life of a mythical personage; no man will care to know anything of the prophet, unless he is convinced of his having at one time really existed in the world. It cannot be denied that an account of Zoroaster is given in the Avesta, a venerable relic which, through various vicissitudes, has at last come down to us in its genuine form. The Zend-Avesta is of very ancient date, for if we compare the language of it with the language of the monuments erected in the time of Cyrus, about 600 B. C., the former exhibits evident traces of a considerable antiquity. It must have been written then at least 2,500 years ago. The Greeks and the Persians were in friendly alliance with each other in the time of the Achæmenian dynasty. Of the Greek authors who flourished in this period, it is not by one only, but by many that we are told that Zoroaster was considered by the Persians as their prophet, and that he must have flourished at a time far anterior to their own. But neither the testimony of the Avesta, nor that of the Grecian writers, in any way proves that Zoroaster was not a mythical personage, that his adventures are not like those of Bacchus or Theseus. Before the age of the Avesta, an ingenious person may possibly have invented the story of Zoroaster, and this story may have subsequently been believed as a true one, and in the character of a true story it may have been introduced into the Zend-Avesta. But Mr. Cama combats this argument by saying that before the age of the Avesta, the Persians, the Greeks, and the Hindoos lived together, and were one people, and from this fact it follows that if the story of Zoroaster was a fable, it could not but be found in the ancient mythology of Greece, and in the Vedas of the Hindoos. But no such trace either in the mythology of the Greeks, or in the Vedas of the Hindoos is found. If the ingenious fable of Zoroaster had been composed in the time when these three nations lived together, we should have found it mentioned either in the mythology of the Greeks, or in the Vedas of the Hindoos, or more probably both. If the ingenious fable of Zoroaster had been composed in the age of the Zend-Avesta itself, it would have been mentioned in that work not as a true narrative, as a real account, but as a fabricated and fictitious story, intended for instruction and amusement, for inculcating virtue and truth. But did not a period of time intervene, we ask, between the age in which the Greeks, the Persians, and the Hindoos dwelt together in one place, and the age of the Zend-Avesta? And is it not possible that the fable might have been composed in the middle of that period of time, and not at one or other of the two ends of that period? Mr. Cama thinks that the isolation of the three nations and the birth of the Zend-Avesta are two consecutive events, that left no time between them, which is not the fact. This is one of the main arguments adduced by Mr. Cama to prove the real existence of Zoroaster, and we have seen on the very face of it how inconclusive it is. Nobody should infer from this that we are of opinion that Zoroaster never lived; our object is only to point out the flaw in Mr. Cama's argument.

Mr. Cama then proceeds to say that there are two kinds of fables. One kind of fables must aim at leading men to the path of virtue, and stimulate them to live honourably and piously. The other kind is intermingled with the phenomena of nature, as for instance when any day, or season, or year is personified. In none of these classes, our author says, can the fable of Zoroaster, if it be a fable at all, be placed. Not to say anything of the extremely illogical division, a division similar to the division of 'animal' into 'man' and 'horse,' we do not clearly see why the fable of Zoroaster, supposing it to be a fable, cannot be placed under the first of the two classes of fables mentioned by Mr. Cama. Do we not learn from the Avesta that Zoroaster was a wise man, that he led a virtuous and exemplary life, that he loved his enemies, that he spoke no lie, that his integrity was unquestionable? And cannot any man who reads the life of such a mortal, be induced to forsake the bewildering path of vice, and live like him in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Cannot he derive from contemplating his life, lessons of pure morality and virtue, of kindness and love, of sincerity and purity of heart, of chastity of sentiment and feeling?

There is one characteristic defect of the work before us. The work is doubtless a result of study. But no references are given when facts and conclusions are drawn from English works. As for instance when Mr. Cama says that in Yjad and Kirman there are about 5,000 believers in Zoroastrianism, he probably knew the fact from Max Müller's 'Chips from a German Workshop,' second edition, vol. I., p. 162. Take out the notes and references which have been appended by Gibbon to his history, and you destroy half the value of that splendid production. Of how much value such references are to a thoughtful student of history, John Stuart Mill in his address at St. Andrew's has very admirably pointed out.

A PARSEE.

A DERBY SWEEP, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

"As usual there's nothing in the paper. Why don't fellows in India murder one another, or run away with one another's wives, or do something manly that the papers can write about like they do at home. These Indian newspapers are papers without news. Boy! claret and soda not forgetting a large lump of ice and some slices of lemon. . . . How hot it is this evening."

. . . .

"Ah! that's better. Brandy and soda is all very well in the so-called cool season; but in Pandemonium weather like this one needs a beverage that one may drink much of without getting drunk. Such is claret and soda, in a tall glass, with a large lump of ice afloat. There's no prospect in all the world so agreeable to the senses as that afforded by a long glass of judiciously made claret cup, when you put your nose over the brim. What a prospect of enjoyment before you, of slow but full gulps, each of which is only to be excelled in delight by that which is to follow. Faith! it is worth while coming out to India to feel so thirsty, and refreshed . . . . Boy! turn up the lamp."

. . . .

"I wonder if these fellows who make up the newspapers ever get sick. No matter what the weather the paper comes out all the same, and never hardly takes holidays. I wouldn't care to be an editor. No thank you. I prefer the Army, in which if a fellow is sick and sorry he can lay up. It must be very hard work writing about nothing. I find it no joke to write about something, but . . . Hulloh! what's this!!:—

"ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

"Tickets one Gold Mohur each. 3 prizes; 5 per cent. deducted for benefit of Sadras Race Fund. Should the first prize amount to one lakh of rupees, the Winner to give a Cup value Rs. 1,000 to Sadras Races.

"Application for Tickets, accompanied by a remittance, to be made to

"Secy., Sadras Races,
"Sadras Club.

"To close the 15th of May."

"One Gold Mohur! Three Prizes! One lakh of rupees! Ten Thousand Pounds! Sixteen rupees! Thirty-two Shillings! Cup value One Thousand dibs! . . . I'm getting sleepy . . . I think I'll take a ticket. . . May lose Gold Mohur. . . . May gain a Lakh. . . . Ten Thousand Pounds! . . . Thousand a year at ten per cent. . . . Cut vile country . . . Some fellow must win . . . Some fellow will get one lakh for one gold mohur . . . Why should'nt I . . . I'm getting very sleepy. . . Boy my candle . . . Punkah! you rascal! . . Gold mohur. . . . lakh . . . thousand year. . . happy ever after. . . . Punkah! you villain! . . . Race cup. . . Well afford it . . . gold mohur, . . . thirty-two shill . . . . ings . . . ten thousand poun. . . . .

. . . .

"A telegram! who from I wonder:"—

"From To
Secretary Races Jack Robinson,
Sadras Salampore.

"Am happy to inform you that your ticket in Derby Sweep drew first prize of one Lakh of Rupees. Committee await your instructions as to payment."

"Hurrah! But perhaps this is a hoax. It makes one's heart beat. Boy, soda water. I'll telegraph to Brown Smith and Co., and ask them to make enquiries . . . . What's this, another telegram!"

"'From To
Brown Smith, Jack Robinson,
Sadras. Salampore.

"'Hasten congratulate you on drawing first prize lottery. If you will authorise payment we will gladly receive, and place your credit.'

"Then there can be no doubt at all about it. But it is too good news to be true. I have never had a surplus anna to my name, and now I have a surplus ten thousand pounds. Hurrah! hurrah. I'll resign at once, and go home by next steamer.

. . . .

"There is only one berth vacant, I am sorry to say, and that in a small forward cabin. Sir Barnes Cheapside has the other berth."

"Sir Barnes Cheapside. Who on earth is he?"

"Oh! he's the son I believe of some Lord Mayor of London of fabulous wealth, who was made a Baronet a year before his death, when the Queen turned on the tap of the new City pump. Sir Barnes has been shikarring out here, and is now returning to the bosom of his family. He is a pleasant kind of man and full of anecdote."

. . . .

"Are you not married Robinson?"

"No more than yourself, Cheapside."

"I am surprised at that, for such a deuced handsome fellow as you are ought to have found a wife long ago."

"True, Oh Barnes! But supposing the ladies were too coy to look at Jack Robinson while his pockets were empty?"

"Why, all the worse for them. But now you have some money, there will be no difficulty.

. . . .

"Jack! Pardon my being so rude, but are you going to cut work, and live on your Derby Sweep? Won't it be rather slow?

"Well, I have not quite made up my mind. You see, Cheapside, it is one thing to have money, and quite another to invest it properly. What I want is ten per cent. interest, no risk, not over-much to do, and a wife with at least five hundred a year."

"I admire your modesty, old boy. But seriously, are you going to do nothing but live? Are you going to be happy by being idle?"

"When you are serious, my Barnes, you are most comic. But what boots this as the shoe-maker said to the red-herring?

"Now don't chaff, Robinson. I can't stand it. But seriously, I want a man with some means, ability, knowledge of the world, and pleasant ways,—a man I'd like, and a gentleman of course—to fill a vacancy in my uncle's firm in Old Broad Street. The old boy is in a bad way, I fear, and I am not exactly the style of man to take his place at the head of the business. Besides I have a good pot of money already. I think the old gentleman would take to you, and would be all the happier in seeing good arrangements made for carrying on the firm . . . . But there's the dinner bell! . . . Just think it over."

. . . .

"How delightful to be once more at home Now I'll compensate myself for my dull existence at Salampore. I had not many friends when I went out to India, but now I have some money, I shall be made at home everywhere. Ten thousand pounds is a good deal of money, but it won't last for ever, and I cannot afford, as Cheapside once said, to do nothing but live. That offer of his seems a good thing. I must look him and his uncle up, as soon as I get to town."

. . . .

"And now it is all settled. Was ever such luck! six months since I was a doing-duty Lieutenant in Salampore without an anna, or a prospect, and now I am the junior partner of Barnes and Co., Old Broad Street, with a couple of thousand pounds a year certain, and a prospect of stepping into the old gentleman's shoes some day. He is an amiable old man, and very sharp. I am rather curious to see his digging at Hampton. Cheapside said something about a fair cousin of his. Can she be old Barnes's daughter? Barnes must be worth a hundred thousand at least, I have heard. The daughter of such a man cannot be sneezed at, especially if the she has no brothers or sisters. But I am in no hurry."

. . . .

"What a charming room of this charming house. Old Barnes seems quite a different being down here to what he does in town. What a spanking pair of horses he drives in his brougham, and how admirably appointed everything is. And that's Bushey Park! How glorious those chestnuts look covered with bloom. Everything seems so quiet here after London. And there's the river! Really an exquisite situation for such a house. Barnes must be very rich to live in this style. He said he pulled down the house he found here, and built this one upon its site. That could not have cost a trifle I fancy. But is there, or is there not a daughter? I am sure I don't care much, though as I am to stay here three days, I'd like to have some one to talk to. But as for making love the idea is absurd . . . Come in!"

"If you please Sir, Miss Barnes is going to drive over to Kingston this afternoon, and would you give her the pleasure of your company, Sir?"

"Oh thanks, I shall be delighted . . . . By the way, Betsey, you said Miss Barnes; Mr. Barnes's daughter I suppose?"

"Yes Sir. Mr. Barnes's only daughter, Sir."

"Kindly say that I will be down immediately."

. . . .

"Dinner at 6-30, so I've just a quarter of an hour to dress. What a delightful drive! Miss Barnes is worthy of the house, and the house is worthy of Miss Barnes. What lovely eyes she has by Jove, and what hair! Faith! she must have thought me very stupid; but who could talk much in such a presence, and along such a road. No wonder old Barnes is a new man in this atmosphere. Who wouldn't be . . . . What a beautiful nosegay! Soap fragrant like hot-house plants. Hot water tap, cold water tap; very convenient all this. Carramba! where is my dress coat? Could I have been such an arrant ass as to have forgotten it! What shall I do! and there's the bell! Was ever anything so unlucky?"

. . . .

"How fast the time has sped away. I came for three days, and have remained six; and they seem only as many hours. What a jolly old fellow Barnes is, and how lucky to have such a house and such a daughter. But I would not quite like to have his gout into the bargain perhaps. He's a dear old fellow, and as for Lilly . . . . . would she were mine, that's all. But I must be sharp, or I shall not catch the train, and Barnes might be annoyed if I am not business-like. So away ye gay scenes, ye gardens of roses, in you let the . . . . . . all right Betsey, send Thomas for my trunk at once, please."

. . . .

"And I'm to be married to-day. What a lovely day for such a purpose. Cheapside will be a capital best-man, though I guess he sometimes condemns himself for not being a better man still. No blame to him; for who could help loving my Lilly! How fortunate I have been to be sure. Grilled to a shadow in Salampore one May, and a year afterwards about to be wedded to a girl I adore, with ten thousand settled on her, and great expectations besides. Really I don't feel I deserve all this; but I have nothing to blame myself for, and I'll do my best to be a good husband to her. So I won't argue with Dame Fortune. Mine is clearly an exceptional case of virtue rewarded."

. . . .

"Now, Jack, that you have settled down into the manners and customs of British Benedicts of the period, what say you to Parliament? Hampton becomes vacant immediately I am told as Goldsmith is going abroad, and the sooner you are in the field the better. Uncle is very popular down there, and so is Lilly, and I think you would have a capital chance, if you tried."

"But I have no politics, such things are unknown out in India, and I have been far too busy since I came home to learn the trade. I think I am a patriot, for I am never more home than when at home. I will readily vote against abuses of the turf, and obnoxious imposts on good wine. I am decidedly in favour of peace, retrenchment, and reform, of pretty wives, jolly cousins, a large income and long life. I will oppose all measures that would impair the integrity of my cigar, or that would compel people to be educated at the point of the broom-stick. I am not yet sure whether or no I care a rush for the Irish Church, nor do I feel satisfied that the disestablishment of her English sister would give me a moment's concern. On Indian matters I have strong opinions. I would cordially support all proposals for clipping the pay of such big wigs as do next to nothing, and of doubling the pay of the subordinates who do next to everything. I would make it penal for a member of the Viceroy's Council to even propose an Income Tax. I would abolish the postage on newspapers, and reduce the telegraph charges by one-half to the Indian Press. I would. . . . . ."

"My dear Jack, you are quite out of breath. You are an orator and no mistake, and you must hoist the Whig or Conservative colours according as a glance at the last register of votes may suggest. There's much to be said and left unsaid on both sides: and as you have no fixed political principles, or, as you are not yet publicly committed to any set of so-called principles, you have little to fear."

. . . .

"Jack Robinson, Esq., M.P. Strange it is that those two final initials make all the difference. Yesterday I was a candidate, a nobody; to-day I am a Member of Parliament, a somebody. Will not Lilly be delighted! I am not quite sure that I altogether am. Yet, it is better to be elected, by the free and independent, than to be rejected. Moreover after receiving that shower of rotten eggs in my face like a man, I feel I have deserved well of my country. I must now buckle to work in earnest. Who knows what I may not be yet! I fancy I know quite as much as that empty-headed prig, Mr. Under-Secretary Horton. I'll go in for an Under-Secretaryship too, and work into a seat in the Cabinet. Then they may be wanting more strength in the House of Lords, and I'll accept a peerage on public grounds simply, and take the title of Lord Hampton in compliment to poor old Barnes and my constituents. Then . . . , then . . . . then I'll get up . . . ."

. . . .

"Get up Sar! Bugle done gone. Master late parade."

"You don't say so, and this all comes of dreaming."

"Claret cup very strong last night, Sar."

[The gallant Subaltern gets out of bed the wrong side and resumes the arduous duties of military life.]

ODDITIES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

A CHARLESTON paper heads its fashionable intelligence, "Our Chignon."

A Southern paper called its own leading article of a previous day "bosh."

"Marriage, Divorce, and Affinities," is a standing head of a New York paper.

A Troy paper speaks of "a man with one eye named Robert Welch;" but does not say what his other eye was named.

The *New York Express* has much to say of "scientifically-inclined and mystery-bemuddled newspaper men" in that city.

A Georgian editor speaks of the ingratitude that "falls like a drop of acid into the milk of human kindness, and turns it into acrid clabber."

A Kansas paper says of a drunken fight, in which one man was stabbed and two others shot, "no matter how deplorable, the affair was very *recherche*."

A correspondent of an American wants to know when the "refuge for homeless dogs" is established, whether "husbands who live a dog's life" will be admitted.

A Boston writer thinks that sadness belongs especially to idle people, or to professional humourists whose business it is to make others laugh, and to egotists.

The *Hartford Courant* tantalises its readers with this atrocity—"Have you heard of the man who got shot!" "Got shot! No, how did he get shot?" "He bought 'em."

A North Carolina editor complains that a certain danseuse makes more with her heels than he does with his head. To which another editor replied that he has no doubt the heels are better educated.

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TURF REFORM.

MEETING OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

(From the *Racing Calendar.*)

THE annual general meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket on Wednesday, April the 20th. Present—Colonel Lowther, Admiral Rous, Lord G. Manners, stewards: Mr. Alexander, Colonel Astley, Mr. Barne, Mr. Batson, Count Batthyany, Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. H. Chaplin, Lord Durham, Lord Falmouth, Sir J. Hawley, Sir F. Johnstone, Captain D. Lane, Sir C. Legard, Mr. Payne, Colonel Pearson, General Peel, Baron M. Rothschild, Lord Royston, the Duke of St. Albans, Mr. Savile, Prince Soltykoft, and Lord Stamford.

General Peel, whose motion respecting the time of closing certain stakes stood first on the paper, postponed it till the Club had decided whether or not the committee moved for by Sir J. Hawley should be granted, proposing to refer his motion to the said committee if granted.

Sir J. Hawley then moved for the appointment of a committee according to his notice, and after speaking at some length gave a list of 11 members he proposed to constitute the committee.

Lord Durham seconded the motion.

Admiral Rous moved the previous question. He objected to Sir Joseph Hawley's motion on the ground that it charged the Jockey Club with encouraging gambling, and would oblige them to interfere with matters relating to betting, which, in his opinion, was contrary to the rules of the Club. He intimated at the same time that at the next general meeting of the Club the stewards would themselves move for the appointment of a committee to consider the present state of the Turf.

Mr. Alexander seconded Admiral Rous' motion.

Mr. Chaplin supported Sir J. Hawley's motion; Lord Royston opposed it; and after a discussion in which Sir J. Hawley, Admiral Rous, General Peel, Sir R. Bulkeley, Lord Royston, Mr. Chaplin, Lord G. Manners, and Lord Falmouth took part, and during which some members expressed their willingness to support Sir J. Hawley's motion if he would withdraw from it everything relating to betting, which he declined to do.

The question was put, and a division resulted as under:—

For Sir J. Hawley's motion:—Lord G. Manners, Sir J. Hawley, Mr. Chaplin, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Barne, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. H. Savile, Lord Durham, General Peel.

For Admiral Rous's motion:—Col. Lowther, Admiral Rous, Mr. Alexander, Col. Astley, Mr. Batson, Count Batthyany, Sir R. Bulkeley, Lord Falmouth, Capt. D. Lane, Sir C. Legard, Mr. Payne, Colonel Pearson, Baron M. Rothschild, Lord Royston, Duke of St. Albans, Lord Stamford, Prince Soltykoff.

General Peel, understanding that the stewards intended to propose a committee again postponed the motion of which he had given notice.

Admiral Rous then brought forward his motion for the alteration of Rule 40, but, at the suggestion of several members, agreed to withdraw it for the present.

Adjourned.

(*The Times*, Apr. 23).

Sir Joseph Hawley's defeat at the Craven Meeting is rather, perhaps, matter for regret than for surprise. Indeed, many of those who were most hearty in wishing him success will probably think that he has, on the whole, achieved more than they had ventured actually to expect. Although his own attempt to secure a committee for the consideration of his resolutions has failed, a very similar proposal met with better fate. General Peel has obtained a committee to consider "the abuses of the Turf," and the connexion between Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions and the more flagrant of these abuses is so intimate and so obvious that to consider one subject is indirectly to consider both. General Peel's success shows, moreover, that the Jockey Club admit reform to be necessary, though not ready to go so far as Sir Joseph Hawley wished to take them. We are perhaps justified, therefore, in regarding Sir Joseph Hawley's defeat as only partial, and amounting practically to the same sort of compromise which, together with Mr. Chaplin, he succeeded in obtaining last year. Their proposals to check two-year-old racing involved a change which was a mere trifle compared with that contemplated by Sir Joseph Hawley's recent resolutions, and yet even then they had a majority of the Club against them, and only secured a very incomplete measure of reform. It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that, after the lapse of barely a twelvemonth, they should again fail to get a majority in favour of infinitely more sweeping changes. We are rather disposed to congratulate Sir Joseph Hawley upon having so far accomplished his object as to secure what amounts to a formal admission, not only that there are abuses connected with the Turf which require to be remedied, but that the Jockey Club is both able and willing to apply a remedy.

We have been assuming that the majority by which Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions were defeated were hostile on general grounds; but his case is far better, if there be any truth in a rumour which we have heard, and which is not in itself improbable, that by sacrificing one point he could have carried the rest. It was, indeed, a cardinal point, and we can easily understand Sir Joseph Hawley's unwillingness to give it up, at least without one determined effort, though when he returns—as we have no doubt he before long will return—to the charge, he will probably recognize the expediency of a compromise, and not refuse to take anything in the shape of reform because he cannot get everything. The point to which we refer was his resolution against "P. P. betting." It requires no practical acquaintance with sporting matters to realize the astonishment and indignation which this resolution excited among all professional members of the Turf. It proposes nothing less than a complete revolution of the system by which their profits are now made, and made, in the case of clever, cool-headed men, pretty nearly as safely as in any other apparently less speculative line of business. They make their bets long before a race is run, and expect to pay or be paid whether the horses which are betted upon actually come to the starting-post or not. Sir Joseph Hawley wishes to abolish this practice, and prevent any bets being paid unless the horse betted upon actually starts. The natural result of this change would be, as he points out, that "hardly a bet would be made until the numbers of the horses were up," and the professional bookmakers' occupation, as it is at present understood, would be well-nigh gone. It was not to be expected that they would themselves quietly submit to a loss of this kind, and nobody can blame them for resisting the change tooth and nail. But, unluckily, no great reform can ever be made without inflicting loss upon somebody, and, looking at the question as it affects the public interests, we cannot help seeing that the very reasons which make "P. P. betting" a boon to professional sporting men make it a curse to the community generally.

It is the radical mischief of the present system of "bookmaking" that bets can be taken anywhere, and at any time, and by anybody. It is, in fact, a system of "temptation made easy" and brought within reach of the lowest and poorest classes. It enables betting to be carried on as easily in the pot-house as on the course, and induces hundreds to give and take the odds who have never seen a race. We consider this an evil of sufficient magnitude to justify even so stringent a reform as that suggested by Sir Joseph Hawley, and it is worth remarking that the suggestion is not altogether new. Some years ago it was proposed to the Jocky Club that they should cease to countenance and protect "P. P. betting," as they now do, by ordering defaulters off the Heath and otherwise punishing them. This proposal was precisely in the same direction as Sir Joseph Hawley's, only that he is bolder and goes further, asking the Club not merely to cease to protect "P. P. betting," but actually to punish it. Admiral Rous maintains that the Club has no authority to inflict punishment on such grounds; but we cannot see on what principle the Club would be disqualified from punishing those who should pay "P. P." bets, so long as it continues to punish those who do not pay. There is more force in the Admiral's objection that the novel interference asked for would make betting as it is carried on now impossible; but in the eyes of his opponents this objection is a merit. Nobody expects to put a stop altogether to betting in connexion with horse-racing, and very few could wish to do so. But we are confident that much may be done to check the system under which horse-racing is now by many carried on simply as a business with a view to profit, and those who date the decline of the Turf in public estimation from the gradual introduction of this system will not be inclined to think any restrictions on bookmaking too severe. If it be true, however, that the excessive severity, as it was considered, of the resolution against "P. P. betting" was the sole or main cause of Sir Joseph Hawley's failure, we trust that on the next occasion he will be prepared to sacrifice it in order to carry his other resolutions. Even if betting in connexion with horse-racing were left directly untouched, it would indirectly receive a grave blow from the resolutions discouraging two-year-old racing, handicaps, and the multiplication of races. These may be considered, perhaps, the three principal "abuses of the Turf," and they, moreover, merit abolition on grounds distinct from, and not less important than, those which condemn betting. They all three contribute alike, though in varying degrees, to that deterioration in the breed of English horses which may, or may not, be going on in racers, but which is unmistakably manifest in the horses required for daily use. We cannot too often impress upon our readers that, however little they may care for sporting matters, they have a strong personal interest in those at least of Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions which are aimed at premature racing or racing to excess.

We believe that this interest is beginning now to be generally recognized, and that Sir Joseph Hawley may confidently count upon increasing support from the public—we mean if it becomes necessary for him to renew the attempt in which he has just failed either again in the Jockey Club or by an appeal to the Legislature. We trust, however, that such a necessity is, for some time at any rate, averted by General Peel's success in obtaining a committee to consider "Turf abuses." This looks as if the Jockey Club had at last overcome their often-expressed reluctance to take the reform of the Turf in hand, as a matter transcending their authority, and we have never ourselves feared that they would have any practical difficulty in securing obedience for any regulations which they would be at all likely to impose.

"WAIT till you come to forty years!" sang Thackeray, in one of his pleasantest ballads; and the wise saw might be taken to heart by Master Henry Gay—quite a love-story title—who tried to kill himself on Friday because his sweetheart was "false" to him. He was only eighteen. Poor boy! we dare say the pang was keen enough for the time; but it does seem absurd that, considering the multitude of marriageable young women in London—say 250,000—some of whom are tolerably pretty, the "falsehood" of one should make life seem so intolerable that he had to throw himself off Westminster Bridge Nay, he would have succeeded, but for a friendly hand that grasped his collar and saved him. He has now promised that he will "forget her;" and his mother informed the magistrate, that "the young woman had not only trifled with the feelings of her son, but with those of another young man." Doubtless, the poor woman had some faint, vague hope that the magistrate might order the little minx to be fined or imprisoned for her double treachery. At all events, she has got her son safe home, and in a few months he will doubtless rejoice over his rescue—if not from the lady, at all events from the grave. He evidently has had a lucky escape from both. We do not forget, indeed, that we have not yet heard that proverbial puzzle for all judges, "the other side."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 19.

MAZZINI AND HIS LABOURS.

THE *Journal de Genève* publishes a letter addressed by M. Mazzini to his friend M. Edgar Quinet, of which the following is an extract:—"My life is a continual struggle. I would willingly give the little of life that remains to me for one year of calm, in order that before I die I might write a book setting forth what I believe to be the truth concerning this actual world and its future, without regard to susceptibilities, without reticence or reserve. But it is impossible. Placed at the head of an undertaking of vast practical organization, I must endeavour to bring about an equally practical result. There is a multitude of young men and workmen's associations to whom I have myself given 'action' as a watchword, and who, rightly or not, consider me as their standard bearer. I could not abandon them to write a book without feeling myself to be guilty of an act of desertion. I, therefore, continue a task for which, old and wearied, morally and physically, I have no longer the adequate strength. I am writing from morning till night letters, notes, circulars, instructions, and sometimes newspaper articles. That has been the cause of my delay in replying to you. Forgive and pity me. I work impelled by a sense of duty to be fulfilled—a duty which presents itself to me cold, dry, without poetry, without compensation. Beyond a few chosen spirits I no longer esteem the generation for which I labour. This generation is an instrument,—nothing more. Do you appreciate, my dear friend, the sadness of that confession? The generation amid which we live has instincts, reactions, and fatal impulses, sometimes hatreds, and especially quarrelsome habits. It is right, then, that efforts should be made to smooth the way and prepare for the future. But it is impossible to sympathize with it, to rejoice or to suffer with it, or cordially to grasp the hand of him who stands beside you in the battle. This generation has no faith. It has opinions. It abjures God, immortality, love, the eternal promise, the future of those who love, the belief in an intelligent and providential law, all that there is of beautiful, of good, and holy in the world, all the holy tradition of religious sentiments from Prometheus to Christ, from Socrates to Kepler, to kneel before Conté and Buchner. It studies the phenomena which it observes, but it ignores the causes which produce them. It receives laws as regulations, forms without substance, means without an end. As an inevitable consequence it is Machiavellian, tracing all to opportunity, to skill, stranger to the moral sense and to a consciousness of the sanctity of its works and of the power of truth. It labours for the destruction of the Empire, and it pledges an oath of fidelity to it. In Italy it discusses the question whether, in order to bring about the fall of the Monarchy, it would be best to form an alliance with Prussia or with Imperial France; whether, in order to obtain the Italian Tyrol, it would be better to make war against Austria or urge her towards Moldo-Wallachia. We have reached the point of success, the theory of Hegel, the worship of strength. Justice, justice, everywhere, and for all, is regarded as utopian. Thus it is that, discouraged and disgusted, I still remain at my post. It is possible that by remaining there I may exercise a certain amount of influence upon the first acts of a revolution; and the first acts of a revolution logically produce consequences which are unforeseen, and which one would not at first desire to foresee. The fate of a century may depend upon the nature of the first steps taken. Adieu, my dear friend. Remain unshaken and preach the truth. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI."

GREAT STORM AT BUENOS AYRES.

(*Buenos Ayres Standard*, March 11.)

ON Wednesday, the 9th of March, one of the most fearful storms ever experienced in the River Plate burst over Buenos Ayres. The afternoon was rainy, and weatherwise people saw a regular "temporal" setting in from the south-east. Mr. Louis M'Lean and others refused to allow their boats to leave the mole with passengers; nevertheless, some had the temerity to venture, and we learn that a boat which left about 4 p.m. for the Villa del Salto, with a lady and two gentlemen, was capsized and the passengers were drowned. At the same time Captain Peel made great efforts to procure the steam launch Baby, to go aboard the Tycho Brahe, which was to sail the same evening for Liverpool, but the risk of going out 12 miles deterred everybody from the attempt. A passenger who had left for the Tycho Brahe some hours before, and was unable to reach her, turned back, and met the boat, capsized, in which the lady and gentlemen were lost. Mr. M'Lean had despatched a boat with some sheep at 8 a.m., which reached the Tycho Brahe safely, and then seeing the storm coming on sailed for the Tigre instead of trying to return to port. As the evening closed in the storm increased, the rain began to fall in torrents about 5 o'clock, and many of the streets were flooded with two or three feet of water; this became a deluge after four hours of the most incessant downpour, and some people lost their lives in carriages, trying to cross the Tercero. At the corner of Suipacha and Cordoba a coach was carried away; the coachman escaped, but the passengers and horses were drowned. At Calle Libertad and Cuyo another coach was carried down by the current, and the driver and his horses drowned. At Calle Defensa the current washed away a child, and some other casualties of this kind are reported in the south end. Some of our friends resident at Cinco Esquinas had to make a detour by the Calle Rivadavia to get home, the Recoleta omnibus having broken down at half-past 5, and the streets became dangerous to cross.

The once Setiembre omnibus coming into town at 9 o'clock found a rapid stream at the corner of Piedad and Uruguay; the driver plunged in, the 'bus was carried down 100 yards and thrown on its side, two of the horses being drowned, and the passengers (eight in number) forced to get out through the windows and scramble or swim to the side walk. Three corpses were picked up yesterday in Calle Uruguay, but they were probably either horsemen or foot passengers brought down by the current. The Northern Tramway had three horses drowned. In Calle Paraguay a coach upset; the coachman was drowned, but some ladies inside were saved.

The rainfall was the most dreadful ever known; the algibes were soon filled, and then the water flooded all the lower rooms of the houses, in some places to the height of three feet. We hear of floors having given way in many houses, and in one case the occupants of a room narrowly escaped falling into an old well or water-closet under the floor. The houses near the brewery in Calle Bolivar were under water to the height of three feet, and in those streets adjacent to the Tercero the inhabitants were all but drowned. The Plaza Parque was a navigable lake, and the Café del Parque was inundated. About 10 o'clock the rain subsided, and the wind began to blow with tremendous force, coming in gusts and causing some of the highest houses to shake. At 11 p.m. it was like a hurricane, and continued with more or less force till 2 in the morning. The captain of the bark Damon says it was the most fearful gale he ever experienced; it blew so hard that he could not stand on deck, and the water washed clean over his ship; his anchors could not prevent him from dragging about 120 fathoms. Her Majesty's ship Cracker rode it out well, having foreseen the storm by the fall of the glass from 29·90 at noon to 29·58 when the storm began; four ships drove past her, but did no harm. The whaleboats were carried about in every direction; one was seen to go down with two men aboard, and of the 72 lost or aground it is believed many of them had one or two men aboard.

The scene which presented itself yesterday at daybreak is beyond description; nine corpses were picked up on the beach, three at the foot of Calle San Martin, and others are reported, but need confirmation.

The shipping disasters reported at Maxwell's Commercial rooms are as follows:—Italian gunboat Principessa Margarity, formerly the Osorio, ashore at the Gas-house; steamer Emilia, with hay for the army, ashore at Pobre Diablo, with stern smashed in. Steamer Cavour sunk, crew escaped to a lighter. Two schooners and a polacre, one of them a German vessel painted green, ashore near the Gas-house. Three pilot boats, the Henry, No. 282, and No. 314, ashore at same place. Schooner Catalina uninjured, ditto. A pilot boat smashed up under the mole; another sunk. Sixteen whale-boats in front of Lorenzo Torres' quinta, and 15 between the foot of Calle Charcas and Tucuman. Several whaleboats sunk. Dutch schooner Maria Haydorn lost bow-sprit. Portuguese bark ditto. German schooner ditto. Whale-boat Domingo sunk. Several lighters lost masts and rigging.

The storm lulled about 2 a.m. yesterday, and at daylight the river was again calm. The passengers for the Tycho Brahe and Captain Peel went aboard about 10 o'clock, but the wind again freshened at noon, and blew half a gale. While we write it is still blowing very hard, but the sky has cleared up and the weather seems to promise to be fine. It is worthy of remark that on Wednesday evening when the rain abated the glass began to run down rapidly from 7 to 11 o'clock. Up to the present it seems the loss of life in the city and port cannot be less than 20 persons, and the damage to property and merchandise may be estimated at £100,000 to £130,000. People in Europe will read with amazement of men and horses drowned in the streets of Buenos Ayres, of parlour floors giving way and falling into water-closets, of sailors being washed ashore on planks or their corpses collected on the beach. They will also charge us with criminal neglect in having no port or harbour to shelter the shipping, while steamers, schooners, and whaleboats, to the number of 50 and upwards, are washed ashore near the Gas-house.

THERE are some homely lines, descriptive of the old and new styles of farmers and their families, which are often quoted, but with considerable variations. Perhaps their original form may be the following, which I have met with in a work on agriculture, published in 1803:—

"Hand to the plough;
Wife to the cow;
Boy to the mow;
Will pay the rent now.
But man with his tally-ho!
Wife's squalling piano!
Girl with her satin, oh!
Boy with his Latin, oh!
Is splash, dash, and must end in ruin oh!"

The author of these lines would have been no friend to the middle-class schools for the education of farmer's sons. I may observe that the word "mow" is still pronounced by many agricultural labourers so as to be a rhyme to "now."—*Once a Week.*

A VERY amusing anecdote came under my notice a short time ago, which I will relate for the benefit of your readers. The vicar of a little village in Lincolnshire, being desirous of having a choir in his church, called together a few of the villagers, among whom was a general-dealer—a very important self-sufficient individual, notorious for his long-winded political arguments. The party met, and all went off with eclat. One evening the piece selected was "Luther's Hymn." When it was concluded, the vicar remarked that it was a curious thing that the author of it had never been discovered, whereupon the person mentioned before remarked that "*he knew* who was the author, and could show it in black and white," &c. The matter passed over; and a few days after, the clergyman happening to be in his shop, and remembering what he had said, reminded him of his promise. Mr. —— fetched the book, and turning with a triumphant smile, to the hymn, pointed to the word "Anon." in the corner, remarking that he knew "Mr. Anon to be the composer of a great many very capital pieces."—*Once a Week.*

APRIL SKATING.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes on the 17th April—

The Americans, as I have often told you, now take the lead in everything here, vice the English, absent from want of funds. The last invention conceived by our other-side-of-the-Atlantic relatives, for our amusement here, is a "rink" which they have established Rue Jean-Goujon 27. Yes, Sir, it is so, I assure you, and a nice "rink" too. You do not know what a rink is; I appreciate your ignorance, and associate myself with your superficial knowledge of frozen water. A "Roller Skating Club" is certainly an institution, and this is the first opened in Europe. A very long room, capable of containing 600 or 800 skaters, well ventilated, well lighted, with a good band, and all the best-looking of the American colony, does not exhibit life under an unpleasant aspect. The skates are "roller" skates, the great point, so far as I can see, being that they give to the play of the foot. The very system which Captain Stephens has applied to those "endless rails," which the Emperor said was one of the cleverest ideas out, is applied to these skates. A large section of society here, chiefly American, Canadian, or Russian, skate as if they were to the manner born on those slippery conveyances; and I must say that a more graceful performance it is difficult to see. Skating, too, seems, I am delighted to say, an admirable instrument of flirtation. But the stewards are moving, and the slippery couples glide quietly to their seats two and two, just as poetry tells us ghosts vanish at cockcrow. The great hall is cleared, the orchestra, over which droop the flags of the United States, France, and England, strikes up the sailor's hornpipe, and at the first note appears Professor Fuller, an American, of whose performances I spoke in the natural skating season, and who has skated before and been decorated by every sovereign in the world who has ice in his dominion. If architecture is frozen music, such skating as Mr. Fuller's must be iced poetry—the poetry of motion. He skated two hornpipes and a Russian dance, and, though encored and skating for half an hour, left off as cool as the proverbial cucumber—by-the-bye, we do not get those important accessories of salmon so soon or so cheap as you do—though he had travelled miles at express pace. The fact is, it is no effort; he does not skate, he glides; his *tours de force* are startling, but his easy movement is not to be equalled; it is elegant, graceful, and easy. Taken up in London, such a "rink," if it could be kept safe for ladies, would be a great success.

GOSSIP ABOUT LETTERS AND LETTER-WRITERS.*

(*Saturday Review*, April 23.)

As a course of lectures this volume probably assisted the hearer to pass an hour or two agreeably. As a book it makes little of a good subject. We are not sure that Mr. Seton lectured well, but we are quite sure that his turn lies rather in that direction than the other. The inherent difficulties we have enumerated can scarcely have been felt as such by his discursive genius, disdainful of restrictions and of exactness of definition. The subject of letters and letter-writers is wide enough surely for two lectures, however amplified for publication; but as a fact, led on by the necessity of the case to amuse, many of his illustrations are wholly beside and beyond the theme he has set himself, and are not letters at all. A letter is, we take it, a written message from one person to another, a communication from man to man, friend to friend, for the purpose of conveying fact, thought, and *bona fide* information. Among his illustrations Mr. Seton gives us in one instance a newspaper effusion of Artemus Ward's, written in the character of a showman of wax-work; in another, letters out of Shakspeare's plays and the *Spectator*; not perceiving that the sphere of invention belongs to the novelist. When we want to know, for example, what sort of a letter Richardson wrote, we do not go to Clarissa, but to his correspondence; a distinction the more important as nothing is less like a letter generally than the imitations we find in fiction. Mr. Seton, however, so little agrees with this, that after asserting the very questionable opinion that though children's letters have no high literary merit or logical arrangement, they are at least natural and unrestrained, "the unvarnished outspoken language of warm and open hearts," he proves his point, not from any child's real letter, but from some Master Dick out of a novel of Mrs. Wood's who writes as no boy ever wrote in this world. Stock assumptions pass with very little proof where the lecturer has only to look about for other people's notions. Mr. Seton sees with other people's eyes, and feels with their feelings. He reproaches ladies with the stiff, formal angularity of their handwriting, without seeming to have observed a general change in this respect; and he grumbles over the lady's proverbial postscript, because it is an old joke, without stopping to consider what harm there can possibly be in an afterthought or rather using the topic as the easiest method of introducing a story of a young lady who wrote at length from India to her friends in England, and added in a postscript, "You will see by my signature that I am married."

We think it likely that the circumstance of his being the possessor of certain autographs pointed out the subject of letters to Mr. Seton as a congenial one. There is something artless in the satisfaction with which he enshrines and perpetuates three signal snubs received by him in his younger days from as many distinguished characters whom he boasts of having bored for their autographs. His first essay was on Campbell, under the excuse of an obscure line which he prayed the poet to throw light upon. After waiting some weeks, he received a laconic reply:—"Sir, in return to your note I send my autograph, Thomas Campbell." Thus encouraged, but hopeless of throwing a blind over his object, he wrote to Dr. Whewell, who replies:—"Sir, I have received your note, and am yours autographically, W. Whewell." Father Mathew, again, groans over the task set him as though such applications were a burden of existence, but one he dare not refuse lest he should lose a pledge to the Temperance cause:—"My dear friend, though painful to my feelings I cannot refuse compliance with your request. I send the autograph. I am, dear Sir, yours devotedly, Theobald Mathew." One is reminded of the man who trod on the Duke of Wellington's toes in a crowd, that might have to say that the Duke had spoken to him. These are the sort of things to lighten the heavy parts of a lecture, after perhaps discussing in a summary way the letters of Pope or Swift or Cowper till the people were a little tired.

It must be admitted to be a difficult task to select specimen letters. The difficult is not successfully met, we think, by Mr. Seton. We note as a curious and suggestive fact how from the largest collections of letters the same one or two are made to pass to the whole world as example. There are many of these old stagers in the pages before us from pens which have filled volumes, and not exceptionally good specimens either; others which are good in themselves, but not fitted to be removed out of their places, as for example Sir Walter Scott's letter to the Duke of Buccleugh on the death of his wife, and Grey's on a similar occasion to Mason. There is Anne Boleyn's to Henry VIII., Lady Mary Wortley's on her marriage, and one of Cowper's similarly hacknied; besides Madame de Sevigne's celebrated letter on the engagement of Mademoiselle, of which however, as we are never tired of reading it, we will not complain. Some are really curious, as one from Sir Hugh Dalrymple to Sir Laurence Dundas (1775), recommending a pious and eloquent preacher for preferment in a strain of jocular profaneness which it is well has not many models, though we are assured it answered its main purpose. Mr. Seton introduces it *a propos* of profane swearing and "highly favoured expressions" which he speaks of as habits of a past age. We fear the reader who gets his ideas of society from the current periodical press will regard this as another borrowed and exploded notion. To judge from what we find there we must say the practice seems rapidly reviving. Mrs. Micawber, committing to paper her husband's distracting announcement that he had sold himself to the D——, need not in our day have thrown a veil over his meaning. Even *Good Words* in a fervent scene has now and then something not far removed from an oath, and we were told the other day of a young and grave authoress that she was bringing out a novel full of hard swearing. In fact serious people are regretting a growing license in this respect as far as the decent press is concerned. But we digress. Some of Mr. Seton's specimen letters will doubtless be new to many of his readers. For example, the following despatch after the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Sicily:—

"Off Syracuse, Aug. 16, 1718.

"To Admiral Sir George Byng,

"Sir,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast. The number as per margin.—And I am, &c.,

"G. WALTON."

And another reported by Miss Catharine Sinclair to Sir Walter Scott:—

'Did you ever hear of my uncle's reply when Glengarry wrote to say that he could prove himself the chief of the Macdonalds? "My dear Glengarry,—As soon as you can prove yourself to be my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you; in the meantime, I am yours.—Macdonald."'

Upon this, as a further example of "pithiness," follows the long disproved letter alleged to be by Anne, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery:—"I have been bullied by a usurper," &c., &c.

We have said that, perhaps owing to the mere principles of selection, and the impossibility of taking off the whole cream of a style in a quotation, the wits here do not seem as witty as they ought to be, nor the pathetic as touching; but also we find in Mr. Seton a way of getting hold of the wrong thing. Admirers as we are of Addison, we are ashamed of what Mr. Seton adduces as an instance of his "graphic description." What would a modern climber say to the man who professed to write an article for a newspaper from the top of "the highest mountain in Switzerland," and, while standing on a spot of snow "which they tell me fell about the reign of Charlemagne or King Pepin," declared himself entertained with the "prettiest variety of snow prospects you can imagine"? And though Julius Hare said and wrote many clever things, it certainly was not one of them to put down the use of italics by the argument, "We never meet with italics in Plato or Cicero, or indeed in any of the Greek or Roman writers."

In one sense the subject is exhaustively treated. Every form of letter is discussed—love letters of all sorts, business letters, begging letters, laconic letters, amongst which come necessarily some Joe Millers, and letter-writers which are quoted as a new and spreading invention. Letters of uneducated persons are amply represented—one from a sailor on the subject of pigtail, which is good of its kind. It will be understood that, with such an attractive programme, the more elegant forms of the art must have slight mention. Handwriting and forms of address follow with quaint examples, as one indited by an unsophisticated Highlander to a brother in Edinburgh:—"Heer she coes to Embro to Tonald my prother doon a pack closs 3 stares upp—if this winna fin her oot the de'il winna fin her oot." The book concludes with an instance of character from handwriting, an art by which an instinctive judge of character may make really wonderful hits, but which, as commonly practised, is chiefly valuable as a source of half-crowns to its professors.

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* Gossip about Letters and Letter-Writers. By George Seton, Advocate, M.A., Oxon. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING MUDDLE-HEADED.

(*The Graphic*, April 23.)

No well-disposed person would, of course, dream of saying a word against the present movement in favour of educating everybody; but until everybody is really educated, it is permissible to reflect now and then on the blessings which attach to the semi-barbarous period in which our own lot is unhappily cast. If true philosophy consists in making the best of inevitable evils, it is surely a philosophical proceeding to draw consolation from the annoyances which still beset us, even while they are promising to vanish from our eyes. It is the business of the farmer to grub up all weeds from the land, and to burn them in one indiscriminate heap. But for the enterprising, and scientific bee, almost every flower, though hateful to the husbandman, has its little portion of honey, to be gathered and stored before the season of field-cleaning sets in. In this judicious spirit it is consolatory to the philanthropic heart to meditate on the large amount of enjoyment which the majority of our fellow-creatures derive from the simple circumstance that their heads are the reverse of clear and acute. Reformers may sing the praises of knowledge and the supreme blessedness of accuracy in thinking. For a moment let us leave them to their enthusiastic dreams, and refresh ourselves with the recollection that if the vast multitude of men and women are not thus blest, they enjoy blessings of their own in which the clear-headed and the learned have scarcely any share.

Life, in a word, is full of sources of enjoyment, which depend upon a faculty for mistaking words for ideas. The moment a man is so perverse as to insist upon finding some distinct and intelligible meaning in the words addressed to him, or in the books he reads, that moment his pleasures cease. The coins which he has been taking for gold and silver become worthless counters, and represent nothing that is real and valuable. Words, on the contrary—delightful, poetical, sonorous words—are to be had in a perennial flow. Everywhere he finds some friend or some volume which will pleasingly titillate and excite his feelings and thoughts, such as they are, and enable him to exult in the consciousness that he is a reasoning being, without giving him the trouble of reasoning at all. He is never made to feel humiliated at the thought of his deficiencies. It never occurs to him that he is stupid. The pangs of ignorance are to him the pangs of a morbidly-constituted and discontented nature. Inconsistency does not trouble him, for he is unaware that he ever is inconsistent. He sees his way through every puzzle, for he is never really puzzled at all.

For one person who can enjoy King Solomon, or Horace, or Rochefoucauld, or any other of those thinkers who use a hydraulic press to compress their thoughts into the smallest compass, and are besides so dreadfully original and profound in those thoughts themselves, there are at least a thousand who are made happy with commonplaces, and with truths diluted to a most enormous bulk. Why should we worry ourselves to understand Mr. Robert Browning, when we have still upon our shelves the poems of Mr. Robert Montgomery?

Of the extremest form which muddle-headedness can assume, it is, perhaps, not necessary to say much. But supposing the case of a person so happily constituted as to be able to believe that it is possible that two and two could be made to make five, it is obvious that his sources of enjoyment must be almost unlimited. To such a mind the worry of thinking would be unknown. The facilities which it would possess in the way of adding up figures—say in butchers' and bakers' bills—would be marvellous, and the results of the possible manipulations satisfactory to the last degree. That there are really a good many people who hold that it is within the bounds of possibility that in some other state of existence two and two should not necessarily make four, is certain. They hold that it is a matter of arrangement that the three angles of a triangle should make two right angles, and don't see why the arrangement should be perpetual. These are the persons who find a gratification in contemplating the possibility of undoing the past, who generally regard the stages of all arguments as so many tiresome superfluities, and who believe in "instinctive" ways of getting at all sorts of information. This belief in "instinctive" information is, indeed, a most enviable gift. For if you can ascertain facts by instinct, why should you weary yourself with any more troublesome process? It is like the belief in ghosts—a truly agreeable belief, and the exclusive property of those not afflicted with a passion for clearness of thought. Such, too, is the belief in spirit-rapping. How happy those men must be who are satisfied that if King David were now to write poetry through the means of raps, it would be of the Tate and Brady kind!

But of all the delightful convictions of which this terrible education will rob us, the most delightful is the belief of such multitudes of English people in the *Times*. A truly enviable condition indeed it is to be able to place one's whole thinking apparatus in the leading articles which daily do the thinking for the typical Briton, or who hold that by writing to the *Times* all the evils that afflict humanity can be cured. To believe in the *Times* is a very different thing from believing in the *Daily Telegraph*. In truth, we do not believe, strictly speaking, in the *Daily Telegraph* at all. We admire it; we enjoy it; we envy its writers; we feel that we could do nothing like it ourselves. But we do not place our faith unreservedly in its omniscience. Even Lord Malmesbury, who lately made public the gratification with which he studied the *Daily Telegraph*, did not say that he believed in it. It is only the *Times* which has convinced many tens of thousands of rational beings that it knows all things and is always right; and in so doing, it has largely benefited our common humanity. The happiness of the congregation which sits undoubtingly under a popular preacher; the piece of mind of the Neapolitan old woman who is convinced of the omnipotence of St. Januairius; even the very Pope himself, who is convinced that he himself is infallible,—not one of these is so much to be envied as the happy people who daily absorb an article or two of the *Times* into their personal being, with the undoubting faith of the illogical Briton. When such a man has thus absorbed his article, he experiences a sense of exhilaration almost intoxicating in its sweetness. He feels himself to be a statesman, a philosopher, a man of the world, a depository of most extensive and accurate information, an eloquent essayist, a burning patriot, as he identifies himself with those edifying lessons, or rather identifies his *Times* with himself.

Then, further, how largely is the happiness of social intercourse and public life dependent upon an average immunity from the unwelcome claims of tiresome thought. It is pleasing indeed to think of the vast amount of innocent enjoyment which one's fellow creatures derive from listening to speeches, lectures, sermons, and the like, in which the muddle-headed are addressed by one of themselves, and find it a very agreeable and satisfactory performance. What if all the members of the two Houses of Parliament, all the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, all the vestrymen, all the popular lecturers, and all the ministers of all denominations, were suddenly to be compelled to utter no sentences to which they did not attach a definite meaning, and never to contradict themselves within the space of one month? Would society survive the awful silence that would ensue? In our dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, what should we do if none but the clear-headed were allowed to discourse beyond an occasional word or remark, say on the weather, or the price of stocks, or on butter? The happiness, again, of that large class of persons who are given to instruct us in private life, more or less in the way of laying down the law, or in the expression of views on things in general—surely their happiness is a matter not to be overlooked. Happy indeed is he who has the gift of always seeming, and never being, profound. Nobody, it is a painful truth, is generally popular who exacts much thought from his listeners, thereby making them feel themselves his inferiors, and consequently very uncomfortable. The secret of social popularity, with those who wish to be thought clever, is to be found in this careful cultivation of confusedness of thought and beauty of language. You may disgust some obnoxious critic, here and there, by this plan; but what is that, if you aim at promoting the greatest happiness of the greatest number, your own included? To be happy, one must be satisfied with oneself, and must be the cause of self-complacency and harmless enjoyment in others. And the philosophic talker should be assured that in the promotion of this good end, nothing answers so well as the cultivation of unexceptionally grammatical and poetical phrases, embodying the least possible amount of painfully accurate ideas.

On the whole, life is full of compensations. We were not made stupid for nothing. We have the precious power of memory given to us; but what a blessed thing it is to have the gift of forgetting also! If it were not for the delights of being muddle-headed, where would be the self-denying virtue of cultivating the reasoning faculty? What a strange life it would be if everybody talked sense, and the comprehension of algebra came by nature, and the *Times* was nowhere! Should we be the happier for it? Of course we should; but as that glorious consummation is as yet far away, let us occasionally console ourselves with watching the extremely non-penetrating expression of most people's countenances, and reflect that after all it is not always the clear-headed who gain the most in the game of life.

AN announcement made at a meeting of the subscribers to the free daily dinners given to neglected children in Edinburgh can scarcely fail to call forth questions worthy of the deepest consideration. From the report of the committee, it appeared that no fewer than 75,168 dinners had been supplied in the seventeen weeks during which the free dinner-table had been open. A balance of some two hundred pounds remained out of the sum subscribed in aid of the movement; and that balance was banked, to be devoted, if necessary, to similar objects next winter. Now, is this proceeding a good or a bad thing? Is it creditable to the metropolis of Scotland, that, but for the timely charity of certain warm-hearted ladies and gentlemen, there must have been, between December last and this instant April, more than seventy-five thousand unfed little children in the city of Edinburgh alone?—*Daily Telegraph*, April 21.

ONE of the very oddest even among American judicial decisions is just reported. A Michigan woman is said to have recovered by law all the money that her husband had spent in a liquor saloon for six years. It appears that, according to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Michigan, liquor is not "property;" and the wife recovered the money on the ground that it had been paid to the liquor seller "without consideration." Of course, the intention of the decision may be to carry out the Prohibitory Law the more thoroughly, by making it impossible that any dealer should carry actions for money due for such goods; but now the principle is applied inversely, and the man who has actually received the money over the counter is pronounced liable to make restitution. Looking at the matter equitably, we may surely say, that, without unduly exalting malt or spirituous liquor, there are worse things trafficked in every day. For instance, a man buys a book, reads it, and finds it bad. Can he or his wife get back their money because they have not received due "consideration"? Or a man goes to the theatre, and is not amused: can he also reclaim the price of his ticket? In every walk of life rich men give fancy prices for pets and precious curiosities of all kinds—from tiny dogs to favourite chargers, from old fiddles to cracked china: can their wiser wives in all cases come down on the vendors, and obtain restitution because "no consideration" was given? In the case of the liquor dealer the case is harder, because some articles purchased at a high price might be returned, but the liquor has disappeared. The husband got all the immediate enjoyment of it in exhilaration and stimulus, and then, through his wife, he gets back his cash. Such a way of eating one's cake and yet having it deserves to rank as an astounding American invention.—*Daily Telegraph.*

LADY MORDAUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph quoted from the *Lancet* in *The Times* of to-day respecting Lady Mordaunt, I beg to say that that journal is entirely misinformed when it states that "Lady Mordaunt continues in much the same health she has had for many months, her mental condition being neither perceptibly aggravated nor perceptibly relieved." I am in a position to say the above is erroneous, as I was consulted immediately after the trial about her ladyship's removal from Bickley, and she was subsequently, and is at present, under my care,—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. TYLER SMITH, M.D.

21, Upper Grosvenor-street, W., April 22.

THE LIBEL ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*The Times.*)

WE have seen with the greatest satisfaction that the Earl and Countess of Sefton have applied, through their counsel, for a criminal information against the proprietor of the paper which lately published an abominable libel concerning them and the Prince of Wales. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of the 4th of the present month contained a paragraph stating, without any more circumlocution than an "it is said," that Lord Sefton had petitioned the Divorce Court for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the Prince of Wales. The statement has been declared upon oath to be utterly and completely false, without the smallest circumstance that could give colour to it. It is impossible to consider it as anything but a malicious invention. What with posts and telegraphs, such scandal flies fast, and it was probably repeated in half the towns of the kingdom within 48 hours. In London it appeared in another form. Here it was wrapped up in some mysterious verbiage about "the Lord Lieutenant of a county," but the persons pointed at were evidently the same. The most cruel and cowardly injury that can be inflicted on a woman was offered by the conductors of these papers, from the mere instinct of pandering to a morbid and scandalous curiosity. When a slander of this kind, involving the reputation of a young and innocent lady, is suddenly put forth, the subjects of it may well be doubtful for a moment how to act. Delicate minds may shrink from giving further publicity and particularity to the libel by prosecuting it and they may cling to the notion—a false one, we are afraid—that contempt is the best answer to such accusations. In this case no time was lost in calling the scandalous journals to account. The London propagator of the slander made an apology, which only added to the original offence. The Prince of Wales, it was said, ought to be much obliged for the paragraph, which gave him the opportunity of contradicting a story which had been told with greater circumstantiality elsewhere. It remained to consider what steps should be taken against the Sheffield paper, which had actually named Lord and Lady Sefton. We believe that no man of judgment will fail to applaud the course that has been taken. The libel was too explicit to be disregarded, too gross for an apology to be accepted. Moreover, in the public interest it is advisable that offenders of this kind should not be too easily excused. The apology or retractation by no means undoes the injury that has been inflicted. It is always open to the libeller and his friends to insinuate that he apologized merely because he had no legal proof. When he has been silenced, another may take up the story with more cautious vagueness, and, sheltering himself under hints and innuendoes, do as much harm as his forerunner. Vulgar-minded people, when they know nothing, are always inclined to think the worst, and such would be sure to have their say about the great persons who, when libelled by name, abstained from proceedings on the mere receipt of an apology.

Lord and Lady Sefton have wisely resolved that the offender in their case shall be brought to account, and we trust that no solicitations will induce them to falter in their determination. In the interest of the English press as well as of the public, we desire that such misdoings should not be left unpunished. There has been of late years an immense extension of journalism and periodical literature, which has conferred inestimable benefits on the country. Its tone is generally good—much more so than was expected by timid people some years since, when they predicted that the floodgates of calumny and ribaldry would be opened by the removal of the old restrictions. We have no papers devoted to prying into and libelling the lives of private persons, as was the case in the last generation. But we cannot but notice a tendency in some publications, not otherwise disreputable, to season their issues with tittle-tattle about persons in prominent positions, and to be utterly careless as to the authenticity of the rumours to which they give circulation. The country papers are the chief offenders in this respect. Their conductors, however well acquainted with their own narrow world, and learned in the history and doings of aldermen and town councillors, and even of the surrounding county magistrates, have little knowledge of that more general society of which London is the heart and centre. Yet they would not have their readers think so, and they profess to detail the doings of high circles with familiarity and accuracy. To do this they put themselves at the mercy of some one whom they call their "London Correspondent," a species of literary character who is so easily conceived that he needs not to be described. Though always supposed to be lounging in the "West-end Clubs" and listening to authentic information about "Gladstone" or "Disraeli," he sends his country friends a medley of news which strongly savours of less exclusive houses of entertainment. Let us make the supposition most favourable to the proprietor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, and assume that he inserted this scandalous statement on authority which he believed to be good; what idea must we form of him as the conductor of a journal, and of the informant whom he trusted? The Divorce Court is not a secret tribunal, and the filing of a petition is a fact that could easily be ascertained. Half an hour would be sufficient to prove or disprove the rumour which reached the Sheffield office, and this applies still more strongly to the London paper which echoed the slander. We can hardly conceive a more heinous offence against society than the reckless publication of a scandalous rumour affecting the characters of the Heir to the Crown and a young and honourable lady, without the smallest trouble being taken to ascertain its truth or falsehood.

Sir Joseph Hawley the other day delivered himself, probably for ever, from the attacks of one class of writers by pressing a prosecution, and we hope the result of the present proceedings will be to put a stop to the gossip verging on the scandalous which appears occasionally, and to which a recent deplorable case seems to have given no little impetus. That case was, indeed, in itself an instance of how the vaguest rumour gathers shape and consistency by time; and its result should be a warning to the credulous gossips who are always on the watch for disclosures and revelations. If this prosecution tends to remind some of the conductors of the press that in commenting on the affairs of private persons they are subject to the gravest responsibility, and bound to use more than usual caution, it will not have been instituted in vain.

AN anecdote of Garrick and Dr. Hill—doubtfully called Sir John Hill, in virtue of a foreign title—is very well known. It is to the effect that the physician induced the manager to bring out and play himself the leading character in a farce of his, entitled the "Rout," which was hissed off the stage on the first night of its performance. The doctor blamed Garrick's acting, and Garrick found fault with Hill's wit, or the lack of it. When Sir John having written some abusive libels about him, Garrick is said to have replied in the couplet:—

"For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is."

And so settled his adversary finally. Here is a very similar—and, I think, less known—passage of arms between Sir Godfrey Kneller and Dr. Ratcliffe. Sir Godfrey and Ratcliffe lived next door to one another in Bow-street, Covent-garden. The painter was very fond of horticultural pursuits, and the physician had a similar taste. Sir Godfrey, who had a fine flower-garden, at Dr. Ratcliffe's request allowed him the privilege of a door in the party-wall, so that he might enter it whenever he chose. A squabble having arisen between them, owing to the liberties taken by Ratcliffe's servants, Sir Godfrey at last was obliged to send word to his neighbour that he should proceed to brick up the doorway. Ratcliffe cynically observed, "Let him do what he will to the door except *painting* it." To which the painter retorted: "Did my cool friend say so? You go back, and tell him from me I will take *anything* from *him* but physic."—*Once a Week.*

ON Monday last (April 18) Mr. Selfe fined a gentleman ten shillings for racing on a velocipede round Vincent-square and running over a constable. On Wednesday evening, in the St. John's-street-road, a boy of fourteen, in going down hill, lost all control over his instrument, and was violently thrown upon the kerbstone. He was picked up insensible, and taken to his home. Only the evening before this accident ano her velocipedist, in the same street, ran over a laundress, who was so severely injured that she had to be taken to the hospital. All this goes beyond a joke. A velocipede is a cheap instrument out of which many people who cannot afford to keep a horse can get a great deal of very wholesome and pleasant exercise; and so far we sympathise with its use. But a velocipede in a crowded thoroughfare is a nuisance of the worst possible description, especially when ridden by a man who cannot manage it. It is too often said that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. Now, as a matter of fact, a gentleman is fined for riding so fast or so unskilfully as to endanger the lives of others. And so, too, Mr. Selfe thinks, and very wisely, that a velocipedist must be fined under similar circumstances. One thing is certain, either velocipede-driving must be forbidden altogether—which we have no wish to see done—or velocipede riders must consider the comfort and the safety of the public as well as their own amusement, and must learn to practise their art at proper times, in proper places, and in a proper manner. If they run races round a small square, or rush at full speed through a crowded street, they must be taught very summarily and very sharply to respect the safety of the public.—*Daily News*, April 22.

DID THE CHINESE INVENT THE MARINERS' COMPASS?—In a late number of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published at the China Magazine Office at Hongkong, and which contains many interesting facts with regard to these countries, this question is again raised. It has been a subject of discussion for years. Jesuits of the last century gave credence to the report that the Chi-nan-ku, or south pointing chariot, was first known about the year 1122 B.C. in China, being invented by the first sovereign of the Chow dynasty. Dr. Legge, however, a far better authority, found mention of this south-pointing chariot in works as old as the fourth century B.C., but he fancies that it was originally discovered in or introduced into, China from India shortly before the Christian era. Mr. W. F. Mayers, in investigating some old Chinese records in a search into the subject of the first introduction of gunpowder into China, found in the works of Fu-Tsze, a philosopher who lived about the year A.D. 300, the following anecdote respecting Ma Kiun, a famous mechanician who flourished about the first century of the Christian era. "The learned Ma, named Kiun, was distinguished by superlative skill. The Prince once remarked that 'there were no south-pointing chariots in times of old, and the tales about them in the records are false.' Ma Kiun rejoined, 'They did exist in ancient times.' The Prince reported this to the Emperor, Ming Ti, who issued his commands to Ma Kiun, directing him to construct one. Thereupon the south-pointing chariot was made. This was the first in the series of marvels, and from this time forth the whole empire acknowledged his skill." Here then we have proof of its existence almost in the first century of our era, but Mr. Mayers is of opinion that the Arabs were the real inventors of the compass, and that the Chinese only borrowed the idea.—*Englishman.*

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

OUR Hindoo visitor, Chunder Sen, was doubtless aware when he came before the British public that if he received the most cordial of welcomes, he would also be subjected to unsparing criticisms. Accordingly the festival at the Hanover-square Rooms has been succeeded by letters in our own and other journals, in which the Hindoo Reformer's Mission and declarations are discussed with all the freedom that can be desired. Believers whose Christianity is hereditary, ask why Chunder Sen, being obviously a man of intelligence, believing so much, does not accept "the whole truth." Having succeeded by inheritance and without trouble to a body of elaborately developed doctrines, they wonder what difficulty a Hindoo who can read the Bible can have in believing just as much as they do, forgetting that his manner of viewing matters of faith must needs be different from theirs. At the same time, Chunder Sen is attacked by some critics as if he had professed more than he believed, and by others as if he "had presumed unwarrantably to express" the views of his own countrymen. A correspondent whose letter we printed on Monday is mortified at "the vagueness and unreality" of much that was said at the Hanover-square meeting. All these objections spring from sentiments creditable to us as a business-like and practical people. When a religious reformer comes amongst us, we find it natural to ask "What is your system? How many Articles do you acknowledge, and what is the number of your followers and the amount of your subscriptions?" When, however, a gentleman comes to us with the distinct avowal that he is not a system-monger—that he represents, not a developed and completed creed, but an attitude and tendency, a purpose, a conflict, and a quest, his statements should be judged by some standard which is common to him and us.

It is inevitable that the work both of Chunder Sen and of the Brahmo Somaj should be differently regarded even by persons who desire one and the same end: the sanguine will expect more than is likely to be realized, and the impatient will think nothing is done because all is not done. Much more will opinions differ when the ends aimed at are opposite. A "Quondam Brahmo," whose letter we published yesterday, tells us "that the curse of Hindoo civilization is the extent to which religion permeates social life;" but if it should be inferred from this statement that the entire separation of religion from social life is desirable, English experience and English reason would revolt against the sentiment. Thoroughly sympathising with the desire for exact information as to the progress of religious reforms in India, and desiderating with one of our correspondents, "precision of thought and knowledge," whenever such subjects are treated of, we think that the meeting which welcomed Chunder Sen showed its practical wisdom in receiving that gentleman with the language of congratulation. True, the movement which he represents may fail—how many movements which promised well for the world have failed!—but our duty must always be to bid God-speed to every salutary influence that may present itself. As to the character of the theistical aspect of the Brahmo Somaj creed, are we not as likely to obtain a correct impression of it by listening to the testimony of Lord Lawrence and Dr. Mullens, who, to adequate knowledge of the object, join the advantage of sharing our own moral and religious point of view, as by receiving the opinions of natives of India? For our own parts, we are glad to receive information respecting India from all quarters, and make no doubt that the letters that have been published will render useful service in checking the growth of a class of misconceptions to which we English are prone.

At the same time we cannot admit that Chunder Sen is justly answerable for the impression of one of our correspondents, that he talked as if he were a Christian in the sense in which Englishmen use the designation. We have never so understood his addresses, nor do we conceive that he has been welcomed by our "divines," or by any public body, in that belief. But, if Dr. Marks will pardon us for saying so, we do think that a teacher who proclaims the personality of the deity among Pantheists, His oneness among Polytheists, His holiness amidst demoralizing superstition, is so far preparing those who learn of him, and preparing himself too, to learn of the Master whom Christians acknowledge. There is a practical philosophy much in favour among us, which treats those who come nearest to their neighbours in matters of belief without actually joining them as in a position more hostile than those who stand further off. It is found easier to maintain friendship with those who are separated from you by whole seas and continents of faith, than with those who are divided from you by some petty brook or thin artificial line. But surely this is a false principle: it is more rational to believe that the good is the nearest friend of the better, as the better itself is of the best. There is ample room in India for every kind and description of reformers. Let "A Quondam Brahmo" exert himself to extend instruction in the laws of nature. It is not likely that he will by this means wholly counteract the enervating Pantheism to which his countrymen are prone, but he will render them a substantial service. Let him promote social reforms under any public-spirited Pundit who may emulate the illustrious Iswarachanda Vidyasagar. But let him and all reformers beware of the spirit of jealousy and rivalry. There are many ways of doing good, and it is not given to all men to succeed in all. It is not often that a native of India obtains a reception like that which has been given to Chunder Sen, and some of our Hindoo correspondents may be usefully reminded that good-will to India had much to do with that celebration. If there are other reformers in that Empire—and we doubt not there are many—let them come and tell us what they are doing and attempting, what are their difficulties and encouragements, and in what way we may help them by word or deed. We believe we may promise them the sympathy of our people, or at least a fair and generous construction of their words and motives.—*Daily News*, April 22.

A PERFECT SCOUNDREL.

IT has been affirmed that no human being distinguished for his virtues, or infamous for his wickedness, was ever so completely good or so utterly bad as he was imagined to be. But, with only external evidence to depend upon, it must be owned that the moral character of Charles Lieb, aged twenty-six, described as a butcher, and a native of Germany—who has just been committed to trial for swindling a countrywoman of his named Charlotte Lutterman—does not in any essential particular lack completeness. Under one aspect Charles Lieb resembles Mr. Lawrence's "Guy Livingstone." He is "thorough;" and, as he has pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him, there can be nothing libellous in hinting that to all appearance a more unmitigated scoundrel than this young German butcher never stood in the dock of a police-court. He and Charlotte Lutterman were natives of a village near Hamburg, the girl being the daughter of well-to-do parents. He courted her, was received as her suitor, and promised to marry her; and, under this pretence, he persuaded her to pack up her clothes, leave her home, and come to England, with the purpose of emigrating to America. Charles Lieb himself was penniless, but he told a lying story about having a rich uncle in Berlin; and he induced Charlotte to redeem his clothes, which were in the hands of the Hamburg pawnbrokers, to buy him a new outfit, and pay the steamboat fare to Hull and the railway thence to London. On their arrival in the metropolis, all the luggage was left at the King's-cross terminus, Lieb taking the deposit ticket. The butcher then conveyed his victim to a lodging-house in Whitechapel, and the next morning—Charlotte being ill in bed—he left the place, under the pretext of fetching the luggage. He never came back, but went off to Southampton, leaving the girl penniless and without even a change of clothing. The police were informed of the robbery; a sharp sergeant of the T division went to Southampton, and succeeded in apprehending this "Sir Sans-Pitié the False" of the slaughterhouse, with the stolen boxes and portmanteaus in his possession. Even his own clothes belonged to Charlotte, since she had lent him the money to get them out of pawn in Germany; yet, when he was brought up at the Clerkenwell Police-court, Charlotte Lutterman, like a soft, yielding, placable specimen of womankind in general, and German womankind in particular, began to cry, and to protest that she didn't want the false butcher to be punished if only he would restore the property of which he had defrauded her. Fortunately, a gentleman from the admirable Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women was watching the case, and the presiding magistrate, Mr. Barker, was made of sterner stuff than the prosecutrix; hence, when the butcher pleaded guilty, and wished the case to be decided at once, Mr. Barker declined the modest proposal, and made out a *mittimus* to the Middlesex Sessions. There, of course, Charles Lieb will be called to account. Altogether the story has a squalid resemblance to that of Inkle and Yarico—the incident only of Mr. Thomas Inkle's selling Yarico as a slave being wanting. We congratulate the people of the United States on being, for the present at least, secured against a visit from Charles Lieb. It will be remembered how very anxious both Tropmann and Muller were to reach the Great West; and Charles Lieb's *début* in crime is certainly of a nature to justify his claiming a grade in villany equal to that occupied by the most distinguished professors in the blackest arts.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 22.

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable yer honour," replied he, with emphasis.

NO apology is needed for referring in our columns to the death of a writer who occupied no unimportant place in the ranks of journalism. The name of Mr. Prowse, whose death took place at Nice, on Sunday last, may possibly be unknown to the readers of newspapers, but his writings are familiar to that vast unknown public for whose literary sustenance it is the mission of journalism to cater. As a leader writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, as "Nicholas" of *Fun*, and as a contributor to the pages of various periodicals, Mr. Prowse had for many years been a purveyor of the literature of the day to the instruction and amusement of the public. Possessed of a singular facility of expression, of a quaint and rich humour, and of a remarkable power of pathos, he wrote day by day articles which in a collected form might have given him a recognized position in the rank of English essayists. Whether, had the circumstances of his career been other than they were, the deceased journalist might have contributed anything to the permanent literature of his country, is a question on which it is idle to enter. It was his fate, as it was also his inclination, to live and die as a journalist pure and simple. In consequence, the individuality of his writings was recognized only by those who laboured in the same field with himself; but all who thus knew him would be sorry to lose any opportunity of testifying to the merit of his writing, to the generous ardour of his sympathies, and to the pride which he felt in honest work done honestly. In spite of failing health and of extreme physical suffering, he laboured on uncomplainingly to the last. And though by the conditions of English journalism his passing record must necessarily be a very brief and a very passing one, yet his memory will long be cherished by those amongst his contemporaries who know how bright a talent, how kindly a nature, and how loyal a character were those of the young newspaper writer who lies buried in the cemetery of Nice.—*Daily News*, April 20.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

WE are indebted to the *North German Correspondent* for an analysis of an article in the April number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher* on "Russia and England in Asia." The writer, after reviewing the principal facts known with respect to the advance of Russia and the condition of Central Asia, comes to the conclusion that the inactivity of England is, on the whole, a mistake. The districts bordering on India are by no means such deserts as is usually supposed, and the danger which threatens the Empire is not the advance of a Russian army of some thirty or forty thousand men. Asiatics only respect the strongest, and as soon as the prestige of England is weakened her Indian subjects will be prepared to shake off her yoke. Still the writer does not recommend a hostile interference with Afghanistan. He believes, however, that it would be well for the British Government to lend effective support to those whose interest it is, and who have it in their power to check the advance of Russia, Sheer Ali Khan in Afghanistan, and Yakub Beg in East Turkestan. The passes which lead to India ought to be fortified, and endeavours should be made to break the Persian influence of Russia.

"Non-intervention (he adds) is a policy which can be safely adopted only when it has been accepted as a principle of action by all the great Powers. In this respect it resembles the foolish projects of disarmament which are advanced from time to time. Both plans would lead directly to war as they weaken the only motive that is calculated to restrain ambitious designs of conquest, the aggressor's fear of finding all the Powers opposed to him. England is so rich, so contented and so sensitive with respect to her numerous and varied interest that she shrinks from every contest. In this respect she reminds us of Holland in the eighteenth century, which carefully avoided every conflict. But other States are not in the same humour, and sooner or later they may put her patience to such proof as will convince her it would have been better to have made the necessary sacrifices at an earlier period, and to have secured firm alliances against the time of need. It is cheaper to adopt a well-defined diplomatic position, and to lend it emphasis by supporting a strong fleet in the background than in the end to bear the brunt of a great war with Russia alone. We hope England will pursue a vigilant and energetic policy with respect to India, for we are convinced the continuance of her power greatly depends on her Indian Empire being retained, and this we consider a matter of the very first importance for the interests of Germany and Europe."

In commenting on the above essay, the *Schlesische Zeitung* adds:—

"England is our natural ally, and were she weakened our loss would be irreparable. The English, it is true, will not take advice, but they are not quite indifferent to the state of public opinion on the Continent, and it cannot too frequently be repeated that States do not generally sink in times of great exertion, or under intolerable burdens, but after periods of the greatest apparent prosperity. The soldiers of Hannibal were the first who ruined themselves at Capua, but since then their story has been often repeated."

SPANISH RECREATIONS.

IV.

SEVILLE, April 11.

THE Holy Week at Seville, of course, formally commences on Palm Sunday (yesterday), but the attractive exhibitions which render this romantic city especially celebrated throughout the country will not begin till Wednesday. In the meantime I may describe the Biblical drama which is now drawing to its close at the principal theatre.

The performance is on a much more magnificent scale than at Madrid, when the "Seven Dolours of the Virgin" were, as I said, represented at a very minor theatre. At Seville everything is large and imposing. Here the "mystery" still flourishes, while at Madrid it looks like the relic of another age. The entry of the Messiah into Jerusalem through a crowd bearing palm-branches, while similar honours are paid by a throng assembled on the arch through which he enters; the Last Supper, which is arranged after the precedent of the celebrated picture by Leonardo da Vinci, the vessels on the table being filled with an incense which perfumes the entire theatre; the Crucifixion, at which the guards are mounted on real horses,—are most impressive spectacles, and do the greatest credit to the stage-manager, who has but indifferent scenery at his command. In illustration of this last remark, I may state that the heads of the Jewish priesthood held their solemn meetings in an Egyptian temple liberally stocked with idols. This arrangement does not arise from a bigoted attempt to charge the Jews with idolatry, but from the scantiness of decorative material. One would have thought that a drama which reached its 38th representation yesterday was worth painting for throughout, but the Spaniards are evidently economical about the front scenes.

But the poverty of the scenery is in a great measure counterbalanced by the excellence of the costumes. The traditional colours and personal appearance of the Biblical figures are carefully preserved, and any intelligent charity boy could recognize at a glance all the characters of the sacred story. Peter is portly, John is young and somewhat effeminate, and Judas has the noted red hair. The group round the Cross immediately after the death of the Redeemer could scarcely be surpassed.

In the Seville play there is, however, a display of realism which is not to be found in the less pretending work, and which is not unfrequently revolting. Mr. Thackeray remarked that Hogarth never did things by halves, and that consequently when the murdered woman was shown in the *Seven Stages of Cruelty* her throat was cut to the vertebræ. In the same spirit the bodily sufferings, which are somewhat softened down at Madrid, are represented with frightful accuracy at Seville. The Redeemer is scourged in both, but while on one stage only the upper part of his person is shown and the lashes are but lightly bestowed, on the other he is made nearly nude, and the flagellation is most vigorous. So again, while the Cross-bearing Christ at Madrid is not a very repulsive object, in Seville he becomes indescribably shocking through the close copy of the "bloody sweat." Of course, to the ordinary Englishman both exhibitions would be equally horrible, and perhaps some of my readers are displeased that I do not accompany my whole description of these sacred festivities with an execration *obbligato*, or slur over details. But if I adopted the former course I should never get on at all, and if I chose the latter I should convey no information. Spanish recreations are no more to be painted in aquarelle than revolutions are to be effected with rose-water. Though they belong to the present I must treat the Biblical plays of Spain as an antiquary treats the Chester mysteries of the past.

To return to the drama. There is this interesting difference between the plays at the minor theatre at Madrid, and those at the large theatre at Seville, that whereas the former is to a large extent based on tradition not to be found in the Scriptures, there is in the latter very little trace of legend or apocrypha, the New Testament being followed about as closely as the reigns of the Plantagenet kings are followed in the "histories" of Shakespeare. The crowing of the cock on Peter's third denial of his master, and the washing of the disciples' feet, are not forgotten at Seville; but we see nothing of Saint Veronica, nor does the penitent thief appear in the early history of the Holy Family. Query—could this abstinence from tradition and comparatively strict adherence to Scripture render the Seville play more acceptable than that of Madrid to the non-conforming congregation of one of our Bethels or Ebenezers?

While, however, the author or contriver of the Seville play carefully follows the scriptural outline, he allows himself a few accessory "effects," which tell very well with the audience. By means of an opening in one of the flats the Virgin is smitten with grief through the appearance of a number of figures, each bearing an instrument of the Passion, but is soon afterwards consoled in ghostly fashion, when the flat reopens and discovers the persecutors of her Son, enveloped in infernal flames. The prayer in the Garden, "Father, let not this cup pass away," &c., is illustrated by a mechanical contrivance. The olive tree against which the Redeemer is praying gradually opens, and shows in the midst of the foliage an angel bearing in one hand a cup and in the other a cross.

Great importance is attached in the Seville play to the suicide of Judas Iscariot, who, with the rest of the apostles, is almost overlooked in the "*Siete Dolores.*" An elaborate set-scene, with a movable cataract, which, perhaps, to Spanish eyes seems an accurate imitation of real water, is provided for the occasion, and over this inclines the tree whereon the despairing traitor hangs himself in the presence of the audience. The selected branch breaks, Judas falls into the water, the stage becomes illumined with red fire, and a number of devils, very like those who carry off Don Giovanni, dance about to express their satisfaction. The sublimity of the awful scene is somewhat marred by the circumstance that the curtain no sooner descends than it rises again, in order that Judas may bow his acknowledgments to a highly appreciative public. On the evening when I witnessed the performance, he was the only person who was thus specially honoured. His part, indeed, is, for an actor, the best in the piece, and was exceedingly well played with, I grieve to add, something like a sense of comic humour. A modicum of the Terentian Davus or Geta, as represented by a very clever "Westminster," seemed to infuse itself into the character of the scriptural traitor, and the brutal independence which marked his whole career, and which contrasted strongly with the reverence of his fellow-disciples, is evidently intended to be amusing. All this is very horrible, but—so it is.—*The Times.*

THE English ball at the Grand Hotel was a success. If not so pleasing to the eye of charity as last year, when there was not room to move, it was, I think, more agreeable to the dancing section of society. The *salons*, as usual, were light, floral, and not too hot; the orchestra—M. Lagrange presiding—admirable; the people, as a rule, good-looking, and evidently determined to be pleased. The dining-room of the Grand Hotel makes really the best ball room in the city. Speaking financially, the ball did well; socially it did not look so well. Many of the French families are in mourning for relatives or their sins. We English, afraid of balls and vaccination, stayed at Dover or Folkestone, and the grandees, having no great leader to take them to the Grand Hotel, went to bed. The Emperor, Prince Napoleon, Princess, Mathilde, the Queen of Spain, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess, e de Frias, the Marquise de Caux, all the Ministers, the whole body of diplomacy took tickets, but I regret to say many of them did not come. I hear, however, that at one time there were 500 persons present, and I know that a very large number of tickets were sold. There was a great deal of dancing, and a cotillon in which the candidate for a partner had to stand fire literally. He had to go through a stove and put his head in a hole, which was closed by a dish cover. The lady in question took off the cover: if she liked the plat, she ordered him up hot; if she did not, she kept him cold, perhaps for supper or breakfast. Lord Lyons was present, and the Hon. Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Saumarez, Mr and Mrs. Atlee, Mr and Mrs. Blount, Mr. and Mrs. Lascelles, Mr. A. Blount, Sir Thomas Henry, Captain Lynch, C.B., Mrs. and Misses Lynch, Marquis de Talon, Count Lamuertye, Mrs. Durant, Right Hon. Mr Milner Gibson, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Milner Gibson, Mr. Tarquand, Mr. Mallet, Senor Sevoral, Mr. and Miss Scott.—*Paris Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph*, April 21.

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LIMP PEOPLE.

(*Saturday Review*, April 23.)

VICE is bad, and malignant wickedness is worse, but beyond either in evil results to mankind is weakness; which indeed is the pabulum by which vice is fed and the agent by which malignity works. If every one in this world had a backbone, there would not be nearly as much misery or guilt as there is now; for we must give each individual of the "cruel strong" a large following of victims; and it would be easy to demonstrate that the progress of nations has always been in proportion to the number of stiff backbones among them. Yet unfortunately limp people abound, to the detriment of society and to their own certain sorrow; molluscs predestined to be the food of the stronger, with no power of self-defence or of self-support, but having to be protected against outside dangers if they are to be preserved at all; and perhaps when you have done all you can do, not safe even then, and most likely not worth the trouble taken about them. Open the gates for but a moment, and they are swept up by the first passer-by; let them loose from your own sustaining hand, and they fall abroad in a mass of flabby helplessness, unable to work, to resist, to retain—mere heaps of moral jelly, pitiable as well as contemptible, perhaps pitiable because so contemptible. See one of these poor creatures left a widow, if a woman—turned out of his office, if a man—and then judge of the value of a backbone by the miserable consequences of its absence. The widow is simply lost in the wilderness of her domestic solitude, as much so as a child set in the midst of a pathless moor with no one to guide him to the safe highway. She may have money, and she may have relations, but she is as poor as if she had nothing better than parish relief, and unless some one will take her up and manage everything for her conscientiously, as lonely as if she were an exile in a strange land. She has been so long used to lean on the stronger arm of her husband, that she cannot stand upright now that her support has been taken from her. Her servants make her their prey; her children tyrannize over her and utterly ignore her authority; her boys go to the bad, her girls get fast and loud; all her own meek little ideas of modesty and virtue are rudely thrust to the wall; and she is obliged to submit to a family disorder which she neither likes nor encourages, but which she has not the strength to oppose nor the wisdom to direct. She may be the incarnation of all saintly qualities in her own person, but by mere want of strength she is the occasion by which a very pandemonium is carried on; and the worst house of a community is sure to be that of a quiet, gentle, molluscous little widow, without one single vicious proclivity so far as she herself is concerned, but without the power to repress or even to rebuke vice in others. A molluscous man, too, suddenly ejected from his long-accustomed groove, where, like a toad embedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents just as wretched a picture of helplessness and unshiftiness. In vain his friends suggest this or that independent endeavour; he shakes his head, and says he can't—it won't do; what he wants is a place where he is not obliged to depend on himself, where he has to do a fixed amount of work for a fixed amount of salary, and where his fibreless plasticity may find a mould ready formed, into which it may run without the necessity of forging shapes for itself. Many a man of respectable intellectual powers has gone down into ruin, and died miserably, because of his limpness, which made it impossible for him to break new ground or to work at anything whatsoever with the stimulus of hope only. He must be bolstered up by certainty, supported by the walls of his groove, else he can do nothing; and if he cannot get into this friendly groove, he lets himself drift into destruction.

In no manner are limp people to be depended on; their very central quality being fluidity, which is a bad thing to rest on. Take them in their family quarrels—and they are always quarrelling among themselves—you think they must have broken with each other for ever, that surely they can never forget or forgive all the insolent expressions, the hard words, the full-flavoured epithets which they have flung at one another; but the next time you meet they are quite good friends again, and going on in the old fluid way as if no fiery storms had lately troubled the domestic horizon. Perhaps they have induced you to take sides; if so, you may look out, for you are certain to be thrown over, and to have the enmity of both parties instead of only one. They are much given to this kind of thing, and fond of making pellets for you to shoot; when, after the shot, they disclaim and disown you. They speak against each other furiously, tell you all the family secrets, and make them worse and greater than they really are; and if you are credulous for your own part you take them literally, and if highly moral, you probably act on their accusations in a spirit of rhadamanthine justice, and the absolute need of rewarding sin according to its sinfulness. Beware; their accusations are baseless as the wind, and acting on them will lead to your certain discomfiture. The only safe way with limp people is never to believe what they say; or, if you are forced to believe, never to translate your faith into deeds or even words; never to commit yourself to partisanship in any form whatever. They don't intend it, in all probability, but by very force of theirs weakness limp people are almost invariably untruthful and treacherous. By the force, too, of this same weakness, they are incapable of anything like true friendship, and in fact make the most dangerous friends to be found. They are so plastic that they take the shape of every hand which holds them; and if you do not know them well, you may be deceived by their softness of touch, and think them sympathetic because they are fluid. They leave you full of promises to hold all you have told them sacred, and before an hour is out they have repeated to your greatest enemy every word you have said. They had not the faintest intention of doing so when they left you, but they "slop about" as the Americans say; and sloppy folks cannot hold secrets. The traitors of life are the limp, much more than the wicked—people who let things be wormed out of them rather than intentionally betray them. They repent likely enough; Judas hanged himself; but of what good is their repentance when the mischief is done? Not all the tears in the world can put out the fire when once lighted, and to hang oneself because one has betrayed another will make no difference save in the number of victims which one's own weakness has created.

Limp men are invariably under petticoat government, and it all depends on chance and the run of circumstance whose petticoat is dominant. The mother's for a long period; then the sisters'. If the wife's, there is sure to be war in the feminine camp belonging to the invertebrate commander; for such a man creates infinitely more jealousy among his womankind than the most discursive and the most unjust. He is a power, not to act, but to be used; and the woman who can hold him with the firmest grasp has necessarily the largest share of good things belonging. She can close or draw his purse-strings at pleasure; she can use his name and mask herself behind his authority at pleasure; he is the undying Jorkins who is never without a Spenlow to set him well up in front; and we can scarcely wonder that the various female Spenlows who shoot with his bow and manipulate his circumstances are jealous of each other to a frantic pitch, regarding his limpness, as they do, as so much raw material from which they can spin out their own strength. As the mollusc has to become the prey of some one, the question simply resolves itself into whose? the new wife's or the old sisters'? who shall govern, sitting on his shoulders? and to whom shall he be assigned captive? He generally inclines to his wife, if she is younger than he, and has a backbone of her own; and you may see a limp man of this kind, with a fringe of old-rooted female epiphytes, gradually drop one after another of the ancient stock, till at last his wife and her relations take up all the space, and are the only ones he supports. His own kith and kin go bare while he clothes her and hers in purple and fine linen; and the fatted calves in his stalls are liberally slain for the prodigals on her side of the house, while the dutiful sons on his own get nothing better than the husks.

Another characteristic of limp people is their curious ingratitude. Give them nine-tenths of your substance, and they will turn against you if you refuse them the remaining tenth. Lend them continually all the money you can spare, and lend in utter hopelessness of any future day of reckoning, but refrain once for your own imperative needs, and they will leave your house open-mouthed at your stinginess. To be grateful implies some kind of retentive faculty, and this is just what the limp have not got. Another characteristic of a different kind is the rashness with which they throw themselves into circumstances which they afterwards find they cannot bear. They never know how to calculate their forces, and spend the latter half of their life in regretting what they had spent the former half in endeavouring to attain, or to get rid of, as it might chance. If they marry A. they wish they had taken B. instead; as house-mistresses they turn away their servants at short notice after long complaint, and then beg them to remain if by any means they can bribe them to stay. They know nothing of that clear incisive action which sets men and women at ease with themselves, and enables them to bear consequences, be they good or ill, with dignity and resignation. A limp backboneless creature always falls foul of conditions, whatever they may be, thinking the right side better than the left, and the left one so much nicer than the right, according to its own place of standing for the moment; and what heads plan and hands execute, lips are never weary of bemoaning. In fact the limp, like fretful babies, do not know what they want, being unconscious that the whole mischief lies in their having a vertebral column of gristle instead of one of bone. Then they spread themselves abroad, and take the world into their confidence, weep in public and rave in private, and cry aloud to the priest and the Levite passing by on the other side (may be heavily laden for their own share) to come over and help them, poor sprawling molluscs, when no man but themselves can set them upright. The confidences of the limp are told through a trumpet to all four corners of the sky, and are as easy to get at, with the very gentlest pressure, as the juice of an over-ripe grape. And no lessons of experience will ever teach them reticence, or caution in their choice of confidants. Not difficult to press into the service of any cause whatever, they are the very curse of all causes which they assume to serve. They collapse at the first touch of persecution, of misunderstanding, of harsh judgment, and fall abroad in hopeless panic at the mere tread of the coming foe. Always convinced by the last speaker, facile to catch and impossible to hold, they are the prizes, the decoy ducks, for which contending parties fight, perpetually oscillating between the maintenance of old abuses and the advocacy of dangerous reforms; but the side to which they have pledged themselves on Monday they forsake on Tuesday under the plea of reconversion. Neither can they carry out any design of their own, if their friends take it in hand to over-persuade them. If a man of this stamp has painted a picture he can be induced to change the whole key, the central circumstance, and the principal figure, at the suggestion of a confident critic who is only a pupil in the art of which he is, at least technically, a master; if he is preaching or lecturing, he thinks more of the people he is addressing than of what he has to say, and, though impelled at times to use the scalping-knife, hopes he doesn't wound. Vehement advocates at times, these men's enthusiasm is merely temporary, and burns itself out by its own energy of expression; and how fierce soever their aspect when they ruffle their feathers and make believe to fight, one vigorous peck from their opponent proves their anatomy as that of a creature without vertebræ, pulpy, gristly, gelatinous, and limp. All things have their uses and good issues: but what portion of the general good the limp are designed to subserve is one of those mysteries to which none as yet hold the key.

OUR CENTRAL ASIAN POLICY.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 23.)

OUR military position on the north-west frontier of India is a subject of sufficient importance to create general interest. The gradual advance of Russia southwards during many years has rendered it so, but at the same time it is precisely one of those questions which are but partially understood by the majority of those who write about or discuss it. On a recent occasion, Colonel Adye selected it as the groundwork of a paper read by him at the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, now reproduced in pamphlet form. The subject is divided into three portions, the first having reference to our present military and political position on the north-west frontier of India, the second to the gradual advance of Russia southwards, while in the third suggestions are offered as to what should be our line of policy towards our neighbours. The first and second of these heads afford the author opportunities of giving a rapid but graphic sketch of our position in India thirty years ago, when standing face to face with Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore; of the manner in which we have since then increased our possessions, until we have reached the confines of Central Asia; and also of the great strides that Russia has made, and is now making, to meet us. The third question is, however, the most important and practical one—namely, What, under this state of facts, should our north-west policy be? whether we should adopt the course of absolute neutrality, or should proceed to conquer and annex Afghanistan, or should condescend to conciliate? With regard to the first course, the position of our possessions in the north-west, both geographical and otherwise, is such as to render the policy of neutrality or "masterly inactivity" too dangerous to adopt. The second course—hostile aggression—is more simple and intelligible, but it would involve us in a costly, dangerous war with a race of fierce and implacable mountaineers, and should, therefore, be avoided. The third course—that of conciliation—is strongly advocated by Colonel Adye, on the grounds that Afghanistan will ere long remain alone between us, and the dominions of Russia, and that any advance on India in force is only feasible through that country. With the Afghans as our friends and allies we might rest secure; but in order to obtain their co-operation, a different policy must be tried from that which they have hitherto experienced from England. In urging the advantages of conciliation, Colonel Adye points to a very remarkable and important instance of the value of such a line of policy. In the year 1856, Dost Mahomed was the ruler of Afghanistan, and entered into a treaty with us, whereby we assisted him with large pecuniary advances to enable him to defend his possessions against the Shah of Persia, who had captured Herat. The immediate result was favourable to him, but a result much more favourable to England shortly followed. In May, 1857, four months after the above treaty was signed, the mutiny broke out, and the Punjab was in extreme peril. Dost Mahomed, though urged repeatedly to operate against us, remained passive to a great extent, no doubt influenced by a kindly recollection of our liberality towards him a few months previously. The arguments used by Colonel Adye in support of the line of policy he suggests are extremely forcible, and the pamphlet in which he has embodied them is interesting and instructive, affording valuable information on a subject that is not so thoroughly understood as its importance requires.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, April 23.)

A MEETING was held in Trafalgar Square on Friday by a number of poor persons calling themselves the "Land and Labour League," who made speeches, passed resolutions, and drew up a memorial to Mr. Gladstone. The speeches were generally to the effect that the people could till the waste land; that Government was bound to fight poverty; that parks were nuisances; and that the "lounging classes" were nuisances too. The resolutions affirmed the right to labour at State expense, and the memorial called on Mr. Gladstone to buy all forests, foreshores, bogs, and other uncultivated land in the United Kingdom, and set the people to work upon them. It was all wild Carlylean talk, but it was the utterance of men in deep distress, and was remarkable for three points. The speakers threatened nobody, carefully disclaiming violence; they were so impressed with the right of property that they advocated compensation for the property taken; and they detested emigration, which they judged by its results on Irish poverty. One day we shall regret the ridicule which the *bourgeoisie* in its fast stupidity pours upon half articulate cries of suffering like this.

In the very same number of the *Times* in which this meeting is described, Lieutenant-Colonel Roxburgh describes the condition of certain "neighbourhoods" in Golden Lane, Goswell Street, and Clerkenwell. They are filled with old, tall, rotten houses, each room inhabited by a family, sickness and want, "often extreme" in every room. "Here and there are cellars also inhabited. One of these was the first place I entered last winter, descending to it by two short flights of steps. It was tenanted by a widow and five children, every one of whom had had putrid fever the beginning of the winter from the sewerage communicating with the water-pipes." Suppose people thus situated do ask for work at the State expense, is that better or worse than asking for alms without it, or joining the great criminal army, or—a third alternative which our poor townspeople are too sensible to try, but which has been tried by the agricultural labourers,—waging battle against society with the torch for weapon? There never was on earth a race so patient under suffering as these Londoners, and to pour ridicule on their economic follies, follies absolutely harmless in themselves, is criminal cynicism.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided that all debts contracted before the passing of the Legal Tender Act of 1862 must be paid in gold. The effect of this decision was to declare that Act unconstitutional, as tending to impair the obligation of a contract, which it is held Congress, like the State Legislatures, is incompetent to do. The Government, alarmed at the decision, filled up two vacancies in the Court with men who were supposed to "favour" the power of Congress, and the Attorney-General applied for a rehearing; but it was refused, one of the new judges voting with the majority. The decision is of the utmost importance to holders of the older State loans, and also to the character of the Supreme Court, which has thus demonstrated its independence of the Executive. On the other hand, the decision exaggerates the permanent defect in the American Constitution, the absence of any power which can in an emergency decree that which nevertheless must be decreed. Suppose Congress is again compelled, say by a war, to decree that debts shall be paid in United States notes, are its orders to be disobeyed, or are they to be enforced by mere violence, or is the Constitution to be amended in order to pass a temporary currency Act?

Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, has not a bad notion of a compromise. The Scottish Episcopalian Church, like the Church of Ireland, is just now very much agitated about the place of the "laity" in the ecclesiastical system. They wish to be represented as in Ireland, in the Synods, and the Bishops are delivering their views on the proposal. Among the rest, Dr. Forbes has delivered a pastoral charge, in which he hints that the lay demand is another proof of the "restlessness" of men's minds; asserts that it is the business of the laity to hear and obey and of ecclesiastics to teach and command; declares that "mixed marriages," *i.e.*, marriages between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, "keep low the tone of Church thought;" regrets that the consideration accorded in Scotland to the clergyman is "too often owing to the blameless life he leads;" doubts if even the clergy ought to sit in the Synod, bishops alone having divine right, but still is willing to make all the concessions he can. Provided that they are silent on all questions of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, there are "some questions on which the laity may properly exercise themselves," and "it may be asked if there are reasons why this exercise should not take synodical form." If the laity like to be representative dummies, entitled only to "consent" to clerical action, the worthy bishop sees no particular objection. Neither do we; but, then, you see they don't like it; and as they happen to be the Church *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, that makes a difference.

An important meeting of delegates from different trades was held in Manchester on Wednesday to consider the Education Bill. The delegates were unanimous in favour of compulsion on parents and of free admission,—the remission of school fees being "invidious;" but there was a severe debate on the religious question. Nobody argued in favour of religious teaching, though one or two were in favour of instruction in "holiness;" but a considerable number desired the absurd compromise by which the Bible is to be admitted, but religion excluded. Even this, however, was too much for the majority of the delegates, one of whom, Mr. Taggart, of the Carpenter's and Joiner's Society, said he objected "to theology even in homœopathic doses." Another expressed with forcible frankness the true feeling of English secularism. He had been brought up in a school where the Bible was used as a class-book, and had learned the 119th Psalm by heart, "and if instead of the psalm he had learned the 47 problems of the first book of Euclid, he should have been *better off* than he now was." Finally, the delegates agreed by 31 to 21 to substitute "secular" for "unsectarian," the resolution then running that "the teaching in schools supported by rates and taxes must be secular,"—which is, at all events, honest and intelligible.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have resolved to throw open the Abbey gratis on every Monday in the year. On Easter Monday it was visited by about 12,000 persons, who commented on the monuments, noticed with keen interest the fine brass and wood work, and sat out the service, joining in the Easter Hymn at the end. Nothing was injured, and the regulations were readily obeyed. Cannot the Chapter raise money enough to keep the Abbey permanently open, so that the people, if they chose, could pray there? The English trick of taking fees for admission into cathedrals is a most discreditable one, and the sum so raised cannot be beyond compensation by a subscription. A watcher or two to enforce order are all the attendants required, and an appeal to London for the necessary fund would, we believe, be answered at once.

PADRE SECCHI publishes a paper in *Les Mondes* (February 24) on the means by which the solar temperature is maintained. Of this the following summary appears in the *Popular Science Review*—"The sun is a globe possessed of an enormously high temperature, undoubtedly reaching many millions of degrees; but our means of estimating that temperature are very imperfect. As to the origin of this high degree of heat, it may have been the result of the force of gravitation which has united the elements of which the central point of the system (viz. of our solar) has been made up; the initial temperature, therefore, the result of mechanical action, will, of necessity, have been far greater than the present temperature of the sun is, which is certainly cooling down. However great this loss of heat may be it is imperceptible to us, since it is slowly taking place, and partly compensated by chemical actions which take place in the sun, which is in all probability, in its interior, a mass of strongly compressed and condensed nebulous matter."

TO-DAY IN PARIS.

(*All the Year Round.*)

I AM slowly recovering from an illness which very nearly conducted me to the retirement of the grave; and every morning I am awakened by an impatient shaking, and a shrill peremptory voice which pipes: "M'sieu, v'la v't café." On opening my eyes, I see, through the light tipsifying Parisian air, a dumpty serving damsel, aged some one thousand Sundays: I reckon her life by Sundays, as Sunday is the only day on which the small creature, in this phase of the world's history, can have ever lived her own life.

She thinks no evil in shaking a slumbering "M'sieu" in bed. She is a resolute, but not an impudent, little person. She has opinions, belonging to her newspaper, which incline, I think, to the doctrine of St. Simon; but she does not practise them obtrusively, and her name is Celestine. In England she would, or might be, called Molly. But it would never answer the purpose of a peaceable man to call this French girl Molly. An admirer of long standing, and high in her good graces, might, in moments of pathetic appeal to her higher feelings venture upon "Celestine:" or, after a formal betrothal, he might, in hours of familiar social intercourse, while conducting her on a summer afternoon to partake of refreshments at the "barrière," go so far as "Tinette." But all other persons of prudence and experience say "mademoiselle," if they want their coffee hot; and they take their hats off when they meet her on the stairs with her besom.

There seems an inborn sense of personal dignity in French people, whatever their calling or degree; or it may date from the terrible days when France inscribed on her banner that she had risen against Tyrants, for this sense could hardly have existed among a Nation of Serfs. Among the inhabitants of other nations, and especially among the English, there are trades and occupations which appear to obliterate the morality and self-respect of those who follow them. They become identified with vice and squalor in its lowest forms. In France, the souls of the humblest are filled with vast and grandiose conceptions of their part in the world's business. Each individual feels himself or herself necessary to the progress and completeness of the age and country. Every man honestly believes, with all his might and main, that the eyes of mankind are fixed upon his behaviour and pursuits. A domestic servant, taken lately to the watch-house for being noisy and aggressive, said to the policeman, "I protest in the face of Europe." The policeman, himself an important personage, with a sword and cocked hat, thinks this mode of protest simple and natural. A commercial traveller refused to acknowledge that he was sea-sick in crossing the Atlantic, because, as he observed afterwards: "Il fallait sauver l'honneur de la Patrie." A French tradesman is not simply a baker or a candlestick-maker. He says and thinks that "he consecrates himself to the art of perfecting the alimentary productions of nature," or that he "devotes an intelligent study to the discovery of some mechanism by which light may be best diffused." He says these things to his own brother, and his most intimate friends. He repeats them to his wife and children; they form part of the fabric of his mind.

The other day I saw in a narrow by-street, a glowing picture of Fame; beneath it was written: "A la vraie gloire"—"To true glory." It was the sign over a pork butcher's shop.

The principal changes that strike me to-day in Paris, after an absence of about a dozen years, are, that the whole population of the boulevards have become fat: and that the tripping little grisette, with her pretty cap, and neat inexpensive dress, has disappeared from the streets, and been replaced by the "demoiselle du magazin," who dresses in a yellow-braided jacket and high-heeled boots. In like manner, the brisk little fellows who lived on fried potatoes and vaudevilles, and went humming about their shop work, have become discontented prigs with mutton-chop whiskers, who pass their evenings in organizing strikes, and the rest of their time in dreaming of "une sérieuse position sociale." I observe, also, the importations of spurious British manners and customs, on a most extensive scale: ridiculous imitations of the ugliest parts of English dress, such as our hats and ungainly boots; the general use of yellow hair-dye and monstrous wigs; lastly, the decline and fall of French cookery.

This plump people, though they have grown so round, no longer imagine delicate dishes, as in the hungry days before the first revolution when they had all such empty stomachs, and such hungry minds. They have become so satiated with succulent food as to be indifferent to the finer arts of the kitchen. No new culinary invention of world-wide reputation has been discovered in Paris since the "Mayonnaise;" and every recent addition to French fashionable dinners is of foreign importation. There is a grievous list of them, "Rompsteack à la moelle:" a thick chunk of tough beef with clumps of marrow lying in a glutinous lake of brown sauce; hard knobs of roast mutton; hash. Finally, even turtle soup, melted butter, cayenne pepper, and hot gin-and-water, have made their appearance at the best tables. The hot gin-and-water is indeed called "krock," but under this name it is nationalized; and its effect on the lively Parisian temperament is to make it suddenly and wildly boisterous.

The cafés, full of that universal out-of-door life which made Paris so delightful to the passing traveller if he lingered but a day there, are gradually but surely giving place to clubs and more sedentary habits. The government officials, retired officers, professional and literary men, who formerly only slept and dressed at their lodgings, now retire into dark entresols in charge of a nurse who cultivates them like mushrooms. There they dine and live, appearing only on the boulevard towards five o'clock for the absinthe, or, horrible to relate, their "gin and bitters."

One must turn quite aside from the busy quarters of the city, to catch a few glimpses of the pretty old life. I have found one place where I used to dine twenty years ago, and which still seems to be patronized by almost the very same customers I left sitting there when I eat my last "côtelette en papillotes" and cauliflower salad there, in other times. I have been dining at this place for the last few days, behind an English gentleman with a bashful back. He is on a honeymoon trip to Paris, and he and his wife are charming people. Youth and beauty, joy and love, hope and fortune, make the whole world pleasant to them. The gentleman, a fresh-faced squire from one of the midland counties, feels himself so inferior to his bride that hence the bashfulness of his back. But she is very proud of him, proud of his strength, and manliness, and fair name. She has been brought up at home, perhaps in some secluded old priory or manor house, and Parisian ways are so strange to her, that she confronts them with the amazing courage of the frightened. I fancy her dresses must have been made in a small English country town; but she has bought a wonderful Parisian bonnet, and her own mother would be taken aback to see the dashing mode in which she wears it, and to hear her valiant talk in broken French. Every time she produces this astonishing foreign language, and the puzzled waiter confidently looks as if he understood it, I see the squire's bashful back contract with a sort of spasm, and the crimson blood rises till it colours his neck and ears, and he looks like a dahlia all ablow. He seems half gratified and half alarmed.

Opposite this happy pair are a party of French people, come up on some business of settlements or will-making, from Brittany. It is composed of two gentlemen, both very old, and a lady of a rare type of loveliness. Her eyes are sober eyes, full of a sweet and healing beauty. The cares of those two old men look softened and lessened in them. It is easy to see that she leads a good and quiet life, for, though she is no longer young, Time has not touched her roughly. She has lived in the sunshine which gives birth to leaves and flowers: not in the blight which withers, or the lightning which sears. It is pleasant to notice the chivalrous antique gallantries of the two old men, and her watchful care of them both: a gentle, courteous merriment underlying the decorum of the whole party withal. The lady, exquisitely dressed, sits as a queen between her two admirers, who seem to render equal homage to her. One is thin and wasted: possibly a laborious scholar, bowed by weighty thoughts and grave study. His clothes are worn, but are not shabby, and there is a visible dignity about him. The other is more robust. He has been a successful soldier, and has prospered better than his companion. The stronghanded often push their way upward in the world, higher than the strong-brained. He is the host: a generous, openhanded, free-living man. He is also the lady's husband, and there are still traces of a cavalier grace which might well have left him the power of pleasing, long after duller men grow old. So theirs was a love match, not an uncommon one, when he was forty-nine and she was seventeen. Now he is full seventy, and she is still in the flush of a ripe and goodly autumn. As they sit together, they form a noble picture of a bygone society of which the thoughts and manners are fast departing: a society somewhat more genial and gracious, more refined and polite, than that uppermost to-day in Paris.

NAVAL NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 23.)

MR. ANTONIO BRADY, late Superintendent of Contracts at the Admiralty, is to receive the honour of Knighthood.

We are pleased to find that Commander Gurdon's application to be placed on the Retired List has been rejected by the Admiralty.

The Flying Squadron, which will leave England in the autumn under the command of a young and smart flag-officer, will not visit Australia.

Her Majesty's ship Narcissus will be the flagship in the new Flying Squadron. She is rapidly being brought forward, but it is not expected that she will go to sea before the end of the summer.

It will be gratifying to the service to learn that the charges brought against one of the most popular and rising officers in the Navy by Captain Bedingfield, R.N., have been inquired into by the Admiralty, and have been dismissed in the most summary manner. The Cape of Good Hope is apparently a station which does not, as a rule, agree with the tempers of senior officers.

Misfortunes rarely come single. We have bad accounts of Her Majesty's ship Charybdis. She has three holes in her bottom caused by striking on a rock, which, as usual, is, according to the statements of the pilot in charge, not to be found in any of the Admiralty charts. Then, again, she has lost sixteen of her men in a way that cannot be sufficiently deplored. It would appear that, while at Vancouver Island, the launch had been sent away on duty in charge of a midshipman, and with him went the marine officer. At a fitting time the crew, with the exception of two seamen, rose upon their officers, bound them hand and foot, threatening them with their knives if they made any resistance or gave an alarm. They then betook themselves to the American shore, and are probably now citizens of the great Republic. We feel deeply for Captain Lyons, as we are convinced that he has done all that an officer could do to make those serving under him as happy so far as the rules of good discipline would permit.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do.		1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 1 do.		1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.		1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	}	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta.	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 1/8	"
3	do.	1/11 1/16	"
2	do.	1/11	"
1	do.	1/10 15/16	"
On demand		1/10 7/8	"
On Scotland		1/10 13/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 13/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, a weight carrying ARAB HORSE. Apply at 2, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of NEW IRON TANKS per ship Harkaway. Apply to COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DUBASHES, Military Square Lane, Fort.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

EX SHIP HARKAWAY.

JUST LANDED, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE a batch of 106 thorough-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, specially selected for Bombay Market by the well known importer, Mr. James Lalor. Amongst the lot are some well matched Pairs, and Horses of all description. This batch contains most even made Horses rarely seen in Bombay.

Bombay, 16th May 1870. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application. W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady. The Pills restore the vital powers.

WANTED.

STEWARDESS.—WANTED, for the s. s. ADALIA, Captain SANDERSON, Bombay to Liverpool, sailing on the 24th inst., a European woman to attend to Lady Passengers on the homeward voyage. Application to be made to Captain SANDERSON at our Office, between 10 A.M. and 12 noon, Victoria Buildings.

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, as OFFICES, a convenient RANGE of ROOMS in Bruce Lane with separate entrance. Also with the above or separately a spacious Godown.

FORBES & Co.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in; etc. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

MR. H. B. ADDIS,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of MR. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

CERAMIC STATUARY.

A Beautiful Selection from Copeland's Art Gallery, each Statuette is provided with stand and glass shade.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.

The Portfolios contain the finest specimens of this charming Art.

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Inspection is invited of a small choice selection of popular and recently published Engravings.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Of all parts of India and of the Native Costumes, by Capt. Lyons—Bourne and Shepherd—Saché—and Johnson.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them.
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEA and PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

CHEROOTS

Made expressly to order of
MR. J. NEUBERG,
from the best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry
TOBACCO.
Trichinopoly No. 1, Prime quality.
Do. No. 1, Thomsen's Muster.

PONDICHERY INDIANA CIGARS.
Do. LONG CHEROOT SHAPE.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES
AND
THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCO, IN TINS.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD of DIRECTION.
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DIRECTORS.

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Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES.
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.
Alfred R. Bristow, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.
Dr. Reginald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agents at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation,

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable carved and open-work blackwood and handsome mahogany furniture, &c., &c., being the property of J. Ryan, Esq C.E., at his bungalow, No. 60, Malabar Hill.

This day, Wednesday the 18th day of May 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. are favoured with instructions from the above gentleman, proceeding home, to submit to sale by public auction, at his above residence the whole of his valuable drawing and dining room furniture, comprising of richly carved pier tables, chiffoniers, tea poys, sofas and chairs with spring and damask, mahogany round table, chairs, sideboards, rosewood full toned grand piano by Schiedwayer and Soehne, handsome table ornaments, vases and figures in glass domes, gilt and fancy and American clocks, a powerful telescope and a magnifying glass, English and Persian carpets and rugs, substantial stair oil carpet with brasses, Staunton's ebony and China ivory chessmen with board, office writing table and desk, stationery case, iron and wooden hat, flower, cue and book stands, Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine with spare needles, &c. pneumatic pump, valuable drawing and dining room pictures in maple and gilt frames, mallet pattern, easy and rocking chairs, screens. &c., &c. bedroom furniture consisting of double, single and baba cots complete, reclining sofas, wardrobes, almirah presses, chest of drawer, &c. photographic room apparatus consisting of Bolton's camera with spare lenses and stand, photo glasses, measures, dipping and washing plates, filters and photographic materials.

Rich cut glassware with tumblers and decanters, handsome claret jug and gold flower and white and gold dessert sets, pink, blue, gold bordered dinner and breakfast sets, &c.

Best platedware consisting of sets of spoons and forks and table cutlery, mother-o'-pearl handled desert and fish knives with forks, hot water curry dishes, tea and coffee set, and urn soda syphon pickle egg and cruet frames, bread basket, salvers, beer mug, ice pitchers, pure Nickel silver 3 light candelabra, handsome table and hanging 1 and 2 light lamps, 6 light gas billiard lamps, dressing, bath, dispense and corkroon cooking furnitures and copper utensils.

A pair of silver colour horses, double set of plated harness, gentlemen's riding saddles, monkey box with pillar, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day Wednesday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

5 cases black ground prints
3 ditto black spotted handkerchieves
10 ditto bordered dhotees
5 ditto check
2 ditto rough brown holland
1 ditto white drills

A invoice of lamps and plated wares, containing 8, 6, and 4 lights hanging chandeliers, bronze and plated hanging organ lamps with flower top and drops, bronze and lacker table lamps, plated table chamber piano candlesticks with shades, globe lamps with ball and pulleys, kerosine hanging wall and table lamps with glass lacker and bronze pedestals with globe and chimneys complete, 1, 2, 3 lights wall brackets with shades complete.

G H—A D—5 cases cigars ex steamer Orissa
R J—1 case knives
F C—1 ditto axes
1,579—80—2 cases hardwares

On account and at the risk of Cowasjee Muncherjee Kurunja—7 panorama balls of largest size, and a few lots of assorted panorama balls

NOTICE TO MILL'S AGENTS AND MANAGERS FOR SALE.

Glazed brown tapping papers, 28 by 41 and 28 by 45, 300 lbs. each ream

Marble colour casing papers 22 by 36, 46 lbs. each ream

Bundling twine and American floor

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

To-morrow Thursday the 19th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction at the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of Rajoo Balloo, the mortgagee, and at the risk of the mortgagors Gungabai and Hunma respectively wives of Gungaram Peerajee, the following landed properties, hereditaments and premises, together with buildings thereon, namely:—

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, situate, lying and being at Bungalpoora second street, in the sub-district of Bhoolashwar and containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Bungalpoora second street, on the north partly by the Bungalpoora second street, and partly by the public well, and on the south by the property of Rahimtoolla Cadur, and which said premises are assessed under No. 24 by the Collector of Assessment, the same were formerly in the occupation of Khoja Alladin Peerbhoy, and now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Gungabai and Hunma.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, lying and being in Kusaee Gullee, or Nishandarnie Pada, in the sub-district of Bhoolashwar, and containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the property of Menon Mahomed Ebrahim, on the west by the property of Veelchee Luxamon, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the public Street called Nishandarnie Pada or Kusaee Gullee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, and the same were formerly occupied by Khojah Alladin Peerbhoy, and now by the several tenants of the said Gungabai and Hunma.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, at their room &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS of the BANK of INDIA. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May 1870, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this BANK will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 12, Apollo Street, either together or separately, as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Under Private Trust.

Claims on B. F. Cama Son's & Co., and Macindoe, Rogers and Co.

Under Act 28 of 1865.

Claims on the Estates of Premchund Roychund, Govind Hurry Walcker, and Atmaram Madhowjee.

Insolvents.

Claims on the Estates of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Son's & Co.

Unsettled Claims.

Claims on W. B. Thompson, Rughunath Dinker, Veerjee Shamjee, Jairam Visram, Mohunjee Narron, Framjee Ruttonjee Colabawalla, and J. A. Wyllie.

Claims on the following Estates in London:—The Estates of Remington Cartwright and Co., Bell, Miller and Co., B F Cama and Co., C Robin and Co., Eccles, Cartwright and Co., G F Hoffman, Fletcher and Co., Lindsay and Co.

Claims on the following Estates in Calcutta:—The Estates of Hoffman and Co., Camin and Lamoroux, and Mowjee Hurridass.

Claim on the following Estate in Shanghai:—The Estate of Oppert and Co.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJEE,

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very costly and handsome household furniture, rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first rate Thurston's full sized slate billiard table, an excellent mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., gas chandeliers, handsome velvet pile carpets, &c. at Mount Castle, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 27th instant, and the day following at 1 P.M., at the above named place, the whole of the very elegant and valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. &c. the property of W. A. Hurst, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome blue and gold flowered large dinner set, one green and gold flowered dessert set, tea and breakfast sets, hotwater and vegetable dishes, plated cruet frames, pickle, egg and liquor stands, a beautiful epergne, a box of plated ribbed pattern spoons and forks, for 12 persons, tea trays, salvers, an elegant tea set, plated ice pitcher, mother o'pearl handles, dessert knives for 12 persons, fish knives and forks, bread and cake baskets, candlesticks, best ivory handled cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table with circular ends, an American telescopic dining table, sideboard, presses, carpets, carved papered screens, a first-rate Thurston's full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., mahogany oval table, console and wall tables with marble slabs, mahogany chiffoniers, rich ornaments, marble vases and figures, two marble pedestals surmounted by bronze figures representing the fisherman and the huntress, rich velvet pile medalium carpets with borders, twelve and three light gas chandeliers, mahogany conversation and half-backed couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, mahogany dining-room chairs, double and three light wall gas lamps, rosewood bankstands, card table, a splendid mahogany grand sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., (a full-toned instrument,) a rosewood 10 stops Alexander harmonium, engravings and chromolithograph in gilt and other frames, a very elaborately carved blackwood centre ottoman lined with green Venetian cloth and springs, a neat writing table with drawers and Chubb's lock, carved whatnot, an handsome regulator marble one year time-piece by Hearson Coulson and Company, a fine slate bagatelle table with balls, cues, and stands, complete by Stevens, iron rocking and folding chairs, a first-rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson with fittings, a large telescope on stand with box, musical boxes, microscopes, Japanned boxes, carved pier and side tables, carved 4 posts bedstead with spring and mattrasses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, horned hat-stand, cleopatra and sofa couches, patent water closets, shower baths, a large refrigerator, copper utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

At 2 p.m., on the first day of sale.

An English built miniature brougham, by Hollman.

One palanquin shaped office shigram, adapted for one or pair. A light English built dog cart; a pair of grey Arab horses, fast trotters, going in single or double harness, and has been ridden by a Lady. Side and hunting saddles and bridles, a set of double harness, an English chaff cutter, gram crusher, stable gear, a few pots of plants, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days prior to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy, (opposite the Mahaluxmee Temple.)

On Monday, the 30th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture &c., the property of T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone High School, (proceeding to Europe.)

The full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE SHIP "PROSERPINE."

This day Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms in Marine Street, the frigate built ship "Proserpine," together with all her masts, yards, sails, &c., which to her may appertain and be on board at the time or sale.

This fine vessel, 1003 tons per register, was built in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Plymouth, and is constructed entirely of oak, having been intended for a man-of-war. On this account her fastenings, all of which with the exception of a few additional ones of iron added about a year ago are of copper throughout, are unusually heavy and in unusual quantity. In addition she is secured with having, lodging and diagonal knees, breast and after hooks, bilge straps, stout shelves, stringers and sister Keelson's. Has two decks and beams for a third deck. Has trunk cabins and top gallant forecastle.

She was docked in Liverpool so late as 1867, when she was stripped, caulked, and yellow metalled over patent felt, and was classed in 1864 at Lloyd's A 1, for 8 eight years. She is amply provided, and is held in high estimation by the well known reliable Marine Surveyors, Captain Dixon and Blackmore.

This magnificent vessel can be seen any day riding gracefully at anchor in Bombay Harbour and the list of stores will be shown, and all other information given, on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder, 150 logs 1st class teak
50 tons teak scantling of assorted sizes
100 ditto ditto boards, planks, posts, &c.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

8 bales grey shirtings
4 cases white mulls
ditto ditto jaconets
3 ditto T red prints
15 ditto Burgundy wine
A few dozen sherry
1 crate Messrs. Lepscombe and Co.'s patent water filters

An invoice of very superior electro-platedware, consisting of chamber candlesticks, tea and coffee services, cruet and pickle frames, tea pots, &c., &c.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee, all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart, called by the name of Putukwadiy, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai widow of Pandoorung Toolajee, and partly by the house Sokabai, widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Juggunath and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Cumroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadhur Soonderjee:—all the right, title, and interest of the said Gungadhur Soonderjee, in the three shops in the range or chawl of buildings, situate at Null Bazar, assessed under No. 5, registered under No. —, bounded on the east by the public Khojah-street, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the house of Bhungsalee Dhurumdass Jaydass, and on the south by half portion of the said chawl.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.

WANTED.—A second-hand light serviceable brougham for one horse.

Bombay, 18th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, Messrs Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollums, jaconets, &c.

3 cases assorted coloured umbrellas, 75 dozen, 26 inch more or less damaged.

Few articles of best Platedware, such as dish covers, cruet stands, tea sets, spoons and forks, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A bay Australian Gelding, fast, and up to heavy weight.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES, AT MEMON WADA AND DUNCAN ROAD.

This day Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Jaitha Foora and Durga Jeeva, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mukoom Beebee, widow of Amroodinbia Ahmed Sahib Khutib Beebee Saheb, widow of Nacoda Seedoodin Coor, and Fakeer Mahomed Amroodeen Khutib, the mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that right, title, and interest possessed by them in the Fuzundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Memon Wada Street, and registered in the books of Fuzundar under No. 100, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 165, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Bajeepula Cross Street, on the west by Memon Wada Street, on the north by the property of Futmasub widow of Mahomed Bux bin Karrum Bux, and on the south by the property of Hussonjee Soolaman.

On the same day at 4 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by them in the Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, Duncan Road, registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under No. 2,376, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 94, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by public sweeper passage, on the west by Duncan Road, on the north by the property of Luxumon Nathoo, and on the south by the property of Muncherjee Cowasjee.

NOTICE.

To be sold by public auction, by Messrs. Bennett & Co., on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 P.M., at the Government Pendalls, Esplanade, by order of A. T. Crawford, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of articles for illumination purposes, viz., transparencies, drawings, large size, decorated French and Chinese globe and folding lanterns, flags of various colours fixed to staves, square wooden light stands, and an assortment of gas devices, comprising stars, crowns, letters, &c, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above is now on view.

Condition of Sale.—Cash on the lot or lots being knocked down otherwise the lot will be again put up.

The lots will be small to suit intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of LAND at KHUNDALLA.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, Survey Occupancy No. 7, at Khandalla, area 7 acres, 36 goontas, of about 3 acres and 16 goontas are culturable, Government Assessment 8 annas per annum, during current survey, close to Railway Station, and could be separated into 3 sites, (one above the other), commanding extensive and beautiful views of the ghat scenery.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a splendid cottage piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On Thursday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of G. Thomson, Esq. proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A semi-grand rosewood piano by Broadwood, in fair order, to be sold cheap.

One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto.

A fine yacht with oars, sails, complete.

Bombay, 18th May 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.